

## FEAR THE PRICE.

Unregistered Chinese Say Pictures Too Costly.

WHY THEY ARE HOLDING ALOOF

Counsul General, Yang Wei Pin, Issues a Reassuring Proclamation to His People.

About 1,000 out of 15,000 Chinese on Oahu have not registered, as required to do under the Exclusion Act, and the time will expire early in June. If by that time registration is not complete the laws of the United States will have to be enforced by the usual methods, whereupon there will be wild music in the air.

The trouble seems to be over the price of photographs. Each registered Chinese must have two pictures taken, one full-faced and the other in profile, to attach to his certificate. But photographs cost money and the picture-makers are unwilling to make two only. They want an order for three and then a dollar on the nail. Three pictures for a dollar strike the average Chinese laborer as mandarin extravagance and he won't buy. Largely on this account some 14,000 Chinese are still shy of the registry.

Naturally, Consul Yang Wei Pin is anxious to have his countrymen keep out of trouble with the authorities. When a representative of the Advertiser called upon him yesterday the Consul said, through his interpreter:

"I have sent a proclamation to the printer and it will be out in a day or two. I regret that I have no English translation, but"—and here he produced a square, red-edged, official-looking book—"I will give you as good an idea as I can of its contents."

This is what the interpreter brought forth:

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To the Chinese People: Many of you have told me by letter that the price of photographs required by the United States Government to be attached to certificates of registration is more than poor people can afford, and have asked me to inquire whether or not the Government will help such people to bear the expense.  
I have written a letter to Mr. Chamberlain, Registrar of Chinese, and he replies that the law does not confer upon him the authority to bear any part of the expense of photographing under the terms of the Exclusion Act. Touching the protest against having to pay for children's pictures, which would make a serious burden to large families, Mr. Chamberlain says that the law does not require that children must register—only laborers.  
Though children need not be registered, it is better that they should do so, that they may have no trouble, in future years, about proving their right to be here or to go and come.  
Regarding the complaint that women, who never leave their homes, would be compelled to go to the photographer, I would say that Mr. Chamberlain informs me that where there are women and children together, a registration clerk will call at their home to take down their names and arrange about the pictures.  
The persons required to register under the Act are laborers, which means all persons, including clerks, journeymen and the like who receive wages from a master. All other persons, such as owners of stores and rent-producing property, on the income of which they live, are classified as merchants. The registration is for laborers only.  
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"I hope," said the Consul, "to overcome the objections of our people, which seems to be almost wholly those suggested by their poverty and not by a desire to combat the laws of the United States. It seems to me, in view of the great number of Chinese to be registered, that the price of photographs might be lower. In case it is brought down registration will go on at a more rapid pace. The objection of some of our women, especially those of small feet, to go to a strange place has been overcome by the kindness of Mr. Chamberlain. Everything ought to go smoothly now."

Goo Kim Fui, who was seen, talked in the same strain. He said all Chinese ought to register, whether compelled to do so or not, for future protection. He had registered all his children, he said, in spite of the fact that they are half-Hawaiians. He thought, as did the Consul, that by cheapening the price of photographs the great majority of Chinese would be brought in.

Here is a chance, then, for the picture man. Fourteen thousand Chinese at 50 cents apiece means \$7,000, with a chance to pick up extra trade from Chinamen who want photographs to send home.

Coming to Honolulu

Mr. L. Tenney Peck of Kenova, W. Va., a nephew of Mrs. S. N. Castle, is expected here shortly to take

up his permanent residence. Mr. Peck is a man of experience in real estate and corporation affairs and will take the place of James B. Castle as treasurer and business manager of the S. N. Castle Est. Ltd. Mr. Peck will be a welcome addition to the business community and as he brings his bride with him they will be an acquisition to society circles as well.

### A LOST NICKEL.

Why the Tramway Manager Went on the War Path in a Car.

"Here, driver, what do you mean? What did you let that man off without paying, for?" shouted Tramway Pain to one of his new muleteers on a Beretan street car, yesterday. "I'll fix you! You'll pay that nickel to the company, you will!"

"Please tell me," said a lady passenger to the driver, "if this car goes to the stables?"

"Keep your seat, keep your seat!" said Pain, turning savagely, as he went on abusing the driver.

"I didn't ask your permission to keep my seat," responded the lady plaintively. "I only wanted to know if this car went to the stables."

A glare from Pain was the only reply, and the lady got off the car during another eruption from Pain about the lost nickel.

### GUESTS AT A COUNTRY HOUSE.

At "smart" houses absolute freedom is the watchword. This also is an English custom. The hostess is not expected to entertain her guests. Her part is to provide everything in her power to further their enjoyment. There is to use it at will. In this way guests are made to feel entirely at home and entertainment does not become a burden, says the St. Louis Star. The wise guest in any household, modest or pretentious, will see to it that she fits into the established routine in a pleasant, unobtrusive manner. The hours of rising and retiring should coincide with those of the family and promptness at the scheduled meal time should be the invariable rule.

## YANG WEI TALKS.

Important Edict of the Emperor of China.

ISSUES DECREE OF TOLERATION

Leung Chi-tso now an Outlawed Boxer in the South of China.

"What is the latest news you have from China?" asked an Advertiser man of Consul General Yang Wei Pin yesterday.

"There is some," he replied, "which is quite interesting. In January of this year the Emperor sent a dispatch to all Viceroy and Envoys saying that he was going to change the old order in China and adopt the best laws of Western countries. He intended, he said, to have the great officials of the Empire meet with him to decide upon the mode of procedure. Later he sent out an edict of toleration, the text of which has reached the Ministers and consular representatives of China the world over. In this edict His Majesty declared that all foreigners, including missionaries, should be treated throughout the Empire on an exact equality with the native inhabitants. The fact that white

men are as curious about our customs as we are about theirs, said the Emperor, does not make them enemies. When they come among the Chinese people let them always be treated as friends and neighbors. A further edict says that the Emperor will soon go back to his palace.

"I wish," added the Consul General, "to say that this change in the Imperial policy is not at all due to the so-called reformers. Leung Chi-tso, who was here collecting money, is now one of the Boxers and is largely accountable for the harm that has fallen upon Chinese and missionaries alike. He is a disturber of the peace and is now trying to repeat, in South China, the injuries he and his have done in North China. Lately the Governor of Hunan, Chang-Chu-Tung, who knows Leung Chi-tso well, has reported his operations to the Government and an account of them has reached our Minister at Washington and through him has come to me. The Governor will see to the so-called 'reformer' and will not permit him to devastate the region where he is trying to organize his bandits. As to 'reformers' abroad they will be looked after also."

"The name is a misnomer. These reformers cannot reform anything. The Chinese people are so many that they cannot get a hearing, but all Chinese listen to the sovereign and his advisers and when they declare for reform, as they are doing now, reform must come."

### AN APT PUPIL.

Benny was a new boy at school and as the teacher enrolled his name in her book she asked:

"Where do you live, Benny?"

"On Blinker street," he answered.

"You should say 'in Blinker street.' That is considered the proper form now."

"Yes'm."

"You have lately come to town, have you not?"

"Yes'm."

"Where was your home before?"

"Boonville."

"Where is Boonville?"

"In the Erie canal, ma'am," said Benny.—Boston Herald

## GRINDING LAWS.

One More Busy Day for Hawaiian Solons.

SOME HOME RULE STATESMANSHIP

Important Bills Banded About Among Ludicrous Debaters Who Talk Against Time.

THE members of the Senate are now satisfied, for they are ensconced in their new quarters in the bungalow. Three small ante-rooms opening off the main chamber give the members ample opportunity to confer in that privacy and seclusion so necessary to their dignity. Laws can now be made and schemes concocted in perfect security, and the public will not see any the wiser.

A few bills were up before the Senate during the day and passed their second reading, being referred to various committees.

The morning session started out with the now usual exchange of words between the chair and one of the Senators. After the interpretation of the minutes Carter called the attention of

(Continued on page 7)

## WEARY WILLIE AND DUSTY RHODES IN TOWN



THE TRAMP has arrived, the woolly Willie of the comic papers is with us at last. Just how he got here hasn't been satisfactorily cleared up, but the fact remains that he is here with his boisterously tinted nose, his light-colored digits and his whiskers of the orthodox chaste rural design.

He is just the same old tramp, sleeping in coalsheds, and public parks, a connoisseur in family linen and displaying a wonderful intuition in the habits of roosting chickens. He has not changed a particle since that day when the sun last thawed his chilled and weary anatomy when he reclined on a bench in Central Park, New York; Lincoln Park, Chicago, or Union Square, in San Francisco.

Many of the "prophesies" have probably stowed away down here on the transport; they can't have ridden the brake-beam down, that's sure, and that they didn't patronize the "blind baggage" is equally positive. They came like the birds in the spring or like the first crocus—entirely unannounced. To Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth belongs the distinction of discovering the presence within these hospitable shores of Dusty Rhodes and Weary Willie. It happened thusly: One night while passing through Thomas Square, Chillingworth heard a strange snore

and after a little clever sleuth work succeeded in tracing it to the owner, who slept peacefully in the center of the band-stand. Remembering what is done in civilized countries under similar circumstances, the Deputy Sheriff did the "hot-foot" specialty with his club, whereupon the somnolent one awoke, yawned and asked if he could borrow a chew of tobacco.

The next night Chillingworth organized a properly equipped tramp-discovery expedition and took along with him three strong men who needed exercise, to do the foot-warming stunt. As a result no less than eight of the genus were corralled in the big cage on Merchant street, where they slept for hours at a stretch until Warden Henry of Oahu jail yearned for their company and they had to go.

Four tramps! There is a sad, sad lot! They probably heard that over here coconuts peeled themselves, that beer was daily rationed out by the Government and that to sit down was to court social ostracism. Their awakening to the realities of the situation must have been a terrible blow to their susceptible natures.

A motley crowd were the ones gathered up, candidates, most of them, for the pound rather than the police. They are here however, and the inhabitants of the Territory must take them as they find them, even as the subject of the cartoonist takes as he finds and never fails.

### BUSINESS CARDS.

- A. L. DICKY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public. P. O. box 788, Honolulu, H. I. King and Bethel Sts.
- HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.
- A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
- EWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lowery, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.
- HUSTACE.—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 213 King St., Tel. 113. Family, plantation and ship stores supplied on short notice. New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.
- CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., LTD.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents.
- HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.
- WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all Island ports.

### HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, March 11, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Yd	Std	Ask
MERCANTILE				
N. S. Sacks & Co. Goods	1,000,000	100		400
Co. Ltd.	50,000	100		100
L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	50		25
SUGAR				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	27 1/2	28
Hamos	175,000	100		520
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		520
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,512,700	100	30	32
Hawaiian Sugar	2,000,000	20	41	42
Honoum	750,000	100		100
Honokaa	2,000,000	20		100
Hakua	500,000	100		20
Kihai	1,000,000	50	11	12
Kipahulu	1,500,000	50	10 1/2	11 1/2
Koloa	800,000	100		110
Kona Sugar Co.	500,000	100		60
McBryde S. Co., Ltd.	822,500	20	5 1/2	5 3/4
Maui Sugar Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	20	10 1/2	10 3/4
Nahiku Sugar Co., Ltd.	500,000	20	10 1/2	10 3/4
Oahu Sugar Co.	5,000,000	100	160	161
Onomae	1,000,000	20	29	30
Pahala	500,000	100	15 1/2	16
Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	20	18	18 1/2
Olowalu	100,000	100		110
Pahala Sugar Co.	500,000	100		110
Pacific	500,000	100		110
Pala	750,000	100		110
Pepeekeo	750,000	100		110
Pinecrest	2,000,000	100	115	116
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	117 1/2	118 1/2
Waiuku	700,000	100		110
Waimanalo	250,000	100		110
Waimanalo	125,000	100		105
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		110
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100		110
MICROLABORERS				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100		70
Hon. Ry. & L. Co.	250,000	100		70
Hon. Steam Laundry	25,000	100		70
Mineral Telephone Co.	25,000	100		70
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	101	102
People's Ice & Cold Co.	100,000	100		100
BANKS				
First National Bank				110
First Am. Savings Bk. & Trust Co.				105
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.			90 1/2	91
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.				91
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.				91
Hilo & S. Co. 5 per cent.				101
Hon. S. T. & L. Co.				101
Kona Plantation 5 p.c.				101
O. R. & L. Co.			102 1/2	103 1/2
Oahu Plant. 5 p.c.				103 1/2
Olaa Plant 5 p.c.				103 1/2

Session Sales—Morning Session—Ten Olaa, paid up, \$12.25, 25 Olaa, assessable, \$4.75, 5 Kihel, assessable, \$11.25, 5 Kihel, assessable, \$11.50, 5 Kihel, assessable, \$11.75, 5 Kihel paid up, \$14; 5 Kihel, paid up, \$14.25. Afternoon Session—Five Sacks & Co., \$100, 25 Olaa, assessable, \$4.57 1/2; 10 Olaa, \$11.75.

Between Bonds—Eleven thousand O. R. & L. bonds, \$100.

### METEOROLOGICAL RECORD

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day.....	BAROM.		THERM.		Humidity at 3 p.m.	Clouds	Wind.	Force.
	Sea.	S. p. m.	Min.	Max.				
Mon	29.95	69.25	86	68	72	10-4	W	0 03 24
Tue	30.05	68.25	84	68	74	4	NE	3-2
Wed	30.05	68.00	84	68	75	4	NE	3-2
Thur	30.10	68.00	84	68	74	7	NE	3-6
Fri	30.10	68.00	84	68	74	7	NE	3-6
Sat	30.10	68.00	84	68	74	7	NE	3-6
Sun	30.10	68.00	84	68	74	7	NE	3-6
Mon	30.10	68.00	84	68	74	7	NE	3-6

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is - .06 for Honolulu.

### TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Days	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	Sun Rise	Sun Set	Moon Rise	Moon Set
Mt.	Sea	at 7 a.m.	at 7 p.m.	at 7 a.m.	at 7 a.m.	at 7 p.m.	at 7 a.m.	at 7 p.m.
Mon	11 55	1 7	6 57	1 10	2 54	12 08	11 44	
Tue	12 10	00	1 7	7 50	2 12	4 40	11 09	0 4
Wed	12 11	06	1 5	10 03	3 25	4 01	10 09	0 4
Thur	12 14	m	1 57	4 44	4 44	3 06	0 00	1 26
Fri	12 15	00	1 42	5 55	7 20	2 08	10 10	2 12
Sat	12 16	00	1 5	1 34	6 57	7 47	0 08	1 0
Sun	12 17	15	1 5	3 06	7 52	8 18	0 10	8 47
Mon	12 18	14	1 5	2 46	8 44	8 44	0 08	10 45

Last quarter of the moon on the 13th at 2 34 a.m.

Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu. Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p.m., which is the same as Greenwich, 6 hours 6 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

On the last trip to Hawaii one of the steamers had part of her deckload, consisting of a truck, damaged by a big sea which washed over her bow.



# CHAPMAN GOES.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Central Union church was filled to its utmost capacity last night with those who came to attend the farewell service of Dr. E. S. Chapman. The pulpit and choir rail were decorated with flowers and greens and the ministers of the various churches were upon the platform with Dr. Chapman.

The meeting was opened with a reading from the fourth chapter of Proverbs by Major Wood of the Salvation Army, followed by an anthem by the choir. Mrs. Otis singing the solo part. Rev. A. E. Cory offered the opening prayer and Rev. Mr. Pearson of the Methodist church and Rev. Mr. Kincaid of Central Union church made short addresses, thanking Dr. Chapman for his work in Honolulu and predicting great results from the seeds sown by him in this city. Miss Rice followed with a sacred solo and a collection was taken up for the purpose of helping to pay Dr. Chapman's expenses while here. Something like \$100 was contributed.

In his address Dr. Chapman thanked the people of all the churches who had been so hospitable to him and expressed himself as glad of having had the opportunity of laboring with them. He said that he did not come to Honolulu for the purpose of carrying on the work, but that he felt that he could not refrain from making some effort when he was so cordially invited and when he realized the need of temperance work in this city. He also stated that he had been invited to come here to inaugurate a temperance movement some time ago, but that Mr. Francis Murphy and the two ladies who followed him had come into Honolulu unexpectedly and had begun the work.

"I am not here," said he, "to press upon you something that you do not want, and I have not forced the Anti-Saloon League upon you. I want to be helpful in the temperance work, but it is never my policy to press upon you what you do not want. The desire of the people for an organization against the saloon was expressed to me and I have therefore taken the steps that I have, and you now have an anti-saloon league, which I pray that God will bless and that it may grow into a great power against the infernal traffic that is bringing ruin to your very doors."

Dr. Chapman then explained the workings of the league and its business details. He said that its object was to stand against the saloon in an organized fight for saloon-suppression and to secure the enactment and enforcement of such laws as would tend towards the extinction of the liquor traffic. In a bitter denunciation of the liquor forces, which he said were organized in formidable opposition to the peace of the home and the morals of the people, Dr. Chapman said that the liquor traffic is unconstitutional, being opposed directly to the six objects of the United States Constitution as stated in the preamble—"to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." He declared that there is nothing more injurious to any one of these objects than the legalized sale of liquor, and at some length made his argument clear. In speaking of the object "to provide for the common defense," Dr. Chapman made mention of the drunken sailors and soldiers that are to be found in every seaport town and cried, "Shame upon you, Honolulu! Shame upon you that drunken men in the uniform of your country should reel through your streets, made drunk by liquor, the sale of which you allow by law!"

The subject of temperance legislation now before the Territorial Legislature was touched upon also. He said that the people from foreign shores owed it to the native Hawaiians to protect them by law from the infernal curse imported from other shores, and that the Hawaiians themselves wanted to be freed from the fetters that had been bound about their wrists. He believed, he said, that if the temperance legislation now pending should not be passed, it would be through no fault of the Hawaiian legislators, and the blame would be wholly upon the shoulders of the white legislators. Following this up he said that there are now allied forces of the saloon traffic on Hawaiian shores sent here to combat the temperance movement; that they were in his audience at the time he was speaking and listening to his words, that they were keeping track of what he and other temperance workers were doing and that they had hundreds of thousands of dollars with which to fight the movement for decency and right morals that they would not hesitate to use any means to further their infernal plans, and that their money would go towards corrupting legislators, that they would establish a saloon wherever they could find patronage for it in Honolulu unless the people rise in indignation and quit. "And are you going to sit," said he, "like so many cowardly contemptible puppy-dogs and let them bind you in the fetters, or are you going to rise up as one man and say that it must stop?"

At the close of the meeting Dr. Chapman caused contribution cards to be passed among the audience and asked those who felt inclined to pledge themselves for a stated sum towards the anti-saloon league recently organized. "I once knew a Dutchman," said he, "He was one of my congregation and after listening to one of my sermons he went down into his pocket and took out a liberal contribution. As he put it on the plate he said, 'I always like to give you a gift at all, so much that it makes me say ouch.' Now my friends that is what you want to do—give so much that it will make you say ouch." I have been saying ouch every day for years and I don't feel that I am doing my duty unless I am doing enough to make me say ouch."

The subscriptions were liberal, though the exact amount subscribed could not be ascertained last night. There were a number of cash contributions to this fund, and after the hymn and benediction many from different churches crowded about Dr. Chapman to bid him

farewell. He will leave by the Sonoma on Tuesday.

THE AFTERNOON ADDRESS.

Dr. Chapman's address to unbelievers and honest doubters at the Young Men's Christian Association hall yesterday afternoon was one of the most effective sermons preached by him in this city. The hall was well filled and Dr. Chapman held the interest and attention of all, a number of his congregation being moved to tears.

The text chosen was from the 20th chapter of John, being the story of the conversion of Thomas, who was an honest doubter, and refused to believe the story of the resurrection until he saw the nail prints in the Savior's hands and was allowed to put his fingers into the wound in His side.

"The resurrection of Christ is the key-stone in the arch of Christianity," said he, "and atonement is the foundation stone. Upon these are builded the stones of doctrine and all Christian beliefs, but it all depends upon the foundation. Remove or invalidate either of these two stones and again all Christianity falls. Well do the enemies of the Bible know this, and they have made the story of the resurrection their storm center of attack, they have hurled their missiles at it through the ages, for they know if they can destroy the key-stone the whole structure of Christianity must fall."

Following this Dr. Chapman spoke at some length upon the story of the resurrection. He said it was the hardest of all things in the Bible for the honest doubter to believe, because it was, first of all, unnatural. "All nature is against it," said he. "It is one of the things that can not be grasped by the faith of the heart. 'All nature is against it, as I said. True, there are many things which the believing person can see in nature to make similes from as to the resurrection. The Alaskan snows, how they cover all the land in a shroud of white, desolate, cheerless, cold, barren, not a hope of life—eternal desolation—and then, my friends, by and by comes the spring, the snow has melted; it disappears; green things shoot forth from the ground; the grass grows; flowers bloom—all is beautiful! What a perfect example of the resurrection! Again, the chrysalis. It is upon the ground, brown, lifeless, no promise of vitality, apparently dead—but wait! The warm spring comes, and the sun shines, then the chrysalis comes the glory of the resurrection and flits away on the wings of the butterfly! There again the believer finds a beautiful example of the Bible story—but what of him who doubts? He will say, 'Stamp your foot upon the chrysalis, and what of the butterfly?' Ah, that is it, my friend, it is no evidence to him. He does not believe. All nature is against it for him. He must have two and two to make four, and, like hesitating, doubting Thomas, he must have the tangible evidence of the senses. He must see and feel; he must first put his fingers into the nail prints and into the wound in the Savior's side before he will believe."

The lecturer then, by incident, pointed out the differences in people and the consequent difference in willingness and ability to believe. He said there were some whose hearts leapt to faith without any process of reasoning, but that others must reach the conclusion through logic only. To the latter class he said he belonged, and that the honest doubter had his sympathy, for he had himself wandered in the darkness of the wilderness of unbelief for ten years, and that none knew better than himself what it was to battle against unbelief. He also stated the strongest doubters became, and quoted Biblical examples and incidents of his personal experience.

"The men and women whose lives are given here," said he, "taking up the Bible, are very much as men and women are today, though we are not accustomed to thinking of them in that way. There are many like doubting Thomas, but I think there are more of us like John—that very human, natural man whose life we can so thoroughly understand. All the disciples are very human, and we can see their lives as they read them, but there are some of them so read them as John—strong, impulsive, earnest, but constantly blundering and falling into confusion. We can understand him. But still there are a great many like Thomas. They must have tangible evidence, and must see and feel or they cannot believe. They have only the head faith, and can not understand the heart faith. But must not be content with head faith? When he did put his fingers into the nail prints and into the wound in the Savior's side, his conversation was complete, and his great heart went out to Jesus, and he cried out, 'Oh Lord, My God!' When he had his two and two to make four, his faith could never be shaken again, and his faith was infinitely stronger than that of the man who took it for granted when he was told that there was four without the process of reasoning it out."

Dr. Chapman said that while some people said that one's faith had much to do with one's life, he believed in reversing it—that one's life had much to do with one's faith, and that as one's character was, so was one's faith. He said much like this, but that people were putting into their lives things that God does not want there, and taking out what should be left. He spoke also of the indifference of people in health and happiness, and how sickness and trouble may bring revelations. In reference to the passages which could not be understood in the Bible he said, "I once had an invitation to visit an unbeliever. He said he wanted to show me his Bible. He said he had it all marked. There were, he said, lots of unexplainable things, and he called them bones, and said that he had all the bones marked for me when I came. He invited myself and my wife to dinner, but I said we could not come, because we wanted to have something to do with the meat. Well, that man was offended, and said he guessed he had as much to eat on his table as I was accustomed to. I said, 'Look here, you said the other day that you care only for bones and we don't want to eat bones. We want the meat and we leave alone the bones. Perhaps sometime we may have use of them when we understand them, but that is not content with the meat. Well, that man was the force of that remark, and he was content to take the meat, too, and quit gnawing the bones. Just you do that, my brethren, and if there are some things in the Bible that you can't understand, there are plenty that you can and just you dine off the meat. You will get a full meal!"

In conclusion Dr. Chapman related several instances in point with his argument, that while riding on a train one day the conductor came through the coach and lit the lights. A little child exclaimed, "Oh, mamma! The man is lighting the lamps in broad daylight, how funny! What for?" But pretty soon the child found out, for they came to a long dark tunnel. The conductor had anticipated the tunnel and had put the lights in readiness. There was a great cheering when the train came to the coach, and when they went into the tunnel that person put down the book

# LON AGNEW THE FAMOUS FIGHTER NOW IN TOWN



Lon Agnew of Chicago, who is now residing in Honolulu, has fought over a hundred battles in the roped arena and only on five occasions has a decision been rendered against him. He has never been knocked out. During his pugilistic career he has met and defeated the best men of his weight in America.

To an Advertiser reporter Agnew said as follows:

"In my opinion boxing contests will be hindered more and more by legislation during the next ten years and will then become a thing of the past. That is, of course, if many more such scandals occur as are disgracing the ring today."

"John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain fought the last prize fight on record. A prize fight is far different from a boxing match. Since then boxing has been limited to 25-round contests all over the world and in some places to 20 rounds, and nothing lighter than four-ounce gloves may be used. In the prize fight the bare knuckles or skintight gloves were used and London prize ring rules prevailed."

"When men get badly hurt in a boxing match it is generally because they are untrained when they enter the ring. At the present time there is always a doctor on hand to examine men before the gloves are put on and if anything is wrong in the slightest degree the boxer is not allowed to enter the ring. In a boxing match conducted on these lines there is no danger whatever and exciting sport is furnished which is pleasant to witness. What, for instance, could be prettier to look at than the work of such clever boxers as Corbett, McCoy, Griffo and Tommy Ryan? The best boxer is the cleverest and it is all a matter of skill."

"What makes boxing crooked to such an alarming degree is the outsider, so to speak. He wants to be wise and make some money so he approaches the boxer with a 'lay-down' proposition. Quite often he and the crooked boxer are the ones to suffer and they richly deserve to, for they are the ones who have helped to kill the game. I would like to see boxing continue to exist, but I am afraid its days are numbered."

Agnew is a very gentlemanly, unassuming fellow, who neither drinks nor uses tobacco. He says that he has retired from the ring and will never fight again. He intends to make a living as an instructor of the manly art.

Crusade of the Iroquois.

When Captain Merry, who is at present engaged looking after harbor survey work at Guam, completes his labors in that island, returns to Hawaii, goes to the Coast and convenes the harbor survey board and returns to Honolulu to take command of the Naval station, the United States tug Iroquois, with Captain Pond in command, will start upon the cruise of a portion of the Pacific, which will cover about three thousand miles.

It will be the latter part of May, or the first of June, probably, before the Iroquois can get away.

Her itinerary will be as follows: One day at Lihue; pass Bird Island and Frost Shoal; two days at Necker Island; four days between Necker Island and French Frigate Shoal; pass Brook's Shoal; two days at Gardner Island; one day at Dowsett Reef; three days between Maro Reef and Laysan Island; three days from Laysan Island to Lisianski Island; four days from the latter to Pearl and Hermes Reef; four days at Midway Islands; four days from the latter to Ocean Island; two days from the latter to Krusenster Reef; three days from the latter to Johnson Island, and five days from the latter to Honolulu.

Fishermen Alive and Well.

The four Portuguese fishermen, who were supposed to have been lost at sea on the windward side of this island, are alive and well, much to the joy of their friends. They returned to Honolulu by way of the pail on Saturday, having left their boat at Waimanalo, and French Frigate Shoal, the four men, Manuel and John de Ponte, Antonio de Costa and another man, went out from this port on February 25 in a small rowboat, having rigged a sail, bound for Waimanalo, off which place, on the other side of the island, they intended casting their nets. Their friends and relatives heard nothing from them or concerning them for over ten days and, naturally, became very anxious as to their whereabouts. The mother and wife of one of the men called at the police station a day or two ago to gain any information which might be in the possession of the department.

The weather was very rough at the time the men ventured out in the small boat and it was the opinion of those who thought the men exceedingly foolish to risk their lives in so frail a craft in such dangerous weather, that they had been drowned. It was thought that the boat either went on the rocks, or was capsize by the heavy seas which have been running for the past week or two.

When some Japanese fishermen reported that they had seen a boat answering to the description of the one taken out by the Portuguese, upside down at sea, practically all hope of ever seeing the reckless fishermen again alive was abandoned.

Their return to their homes over the pail on Saturday afternoon with the story of rough weather and difficulty in making the shore at Waimanalo, was a resurrection from the dead to the mourning relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Isenberg have taken the Herrick cottage on Kewalo street, where they will remain until leaving for Germany.

# BERGER'S BAND.

It was the old Austrian man-of-war Donau that witnessed the birth of the Hawaiian band and the new Austrian training ship of the same name which may be in at its death. The band is threatened now by some of the country members of the Legislature, who don't want to vote \$42,324 to pay Kappelmeister Berger and his musicians. They say the other islands get to benefit from the band and they don't want to support it for the pleasure of Honolulu alone.

Mr. Berger was questioned yesterday concerning the proposed movement to put the band out of existence. He grew reminiscent when the old days of the band were recalled.

"The inception of the band came," said he, "when the old Austrian warship Donau came into the port of Honolulu disabled. That was in the year 1883. She was here three or four months and the ship's band often came ashore to play for the King and the populace. Honolulu wanted a band of its own. A musician named Northcote, from a traveling theatrical company which came to Honolulu was engaged to organize a band from amongst the natives. He did not remain here long. He was succeeded by an American named Medina, but Medina's career was short, too. Then a request, during the reign of Kamehameha IV, was sent to the Prussian Minister of War to send a past bandmaster of the Prussian army. In consequence of that call, I was sent by the Prussian Government, arrived here on June 2, 1872, and have been at the head of the band ever since. The first official function at which I played was on June 11, 1872, at Kamehameha Day. That same year the King died and was succeeded by Lunalilo. One of the first things Lunalilo did was to make a tour of the islands, and he took the band along with him. We were away for over a month. The band became the rage, and during the reign of Kalakaua the various Legislatures appropriated plenty of money for its maintenance. Outside of salaries and incidental traveling expenses were allowed us. We had \$2,200 a month, and now receive only \$1,600 a month and no traveling expenses."

"King Kalakaua gave the band much attention and favored the instruction of the native musicians on every occasion. Liliuokalani continued this policy. It is essentially a band for the natives, composed mainly of Hawaiians, and as the Territorial Legislature is now constituted, I should think they would be glad to favor its continuance. It is their power to have the band play on the other islands. If they want the band, let them pass the appropriation bill which includes sufficient money to carry the band around the islands three times a year, and to have the band present playing in the band Hawaiians who received my first instructions. One has been in the band longer than I have. The band has become a part of their existence, and, I believe, even of that of all the kamaeaina, and should it become pau I feel certain that the entire Territory would regret the action."

Captain Berger was considerably incensed over an editorial in a Sunday newspaper charging him with having changed the hour of his Verdi concert on Friday evening from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock in deference to the wishes of the Hawaiian Hotel manager and those who wanted to hear both Berger's concert and the Trull concert later in the evening at the Opera House. Captain Berger states that he obtained permission from the Governor to have the concert one hour earlier in answer to a request of the band boys, who had been invited to attend the concert. Friday evening is their holiday, and they are not supposed to do any playing on that day except upon special occasions. The Verdi concert was a complimentary one. The concert was in the nature of an education to the band boys, and they were all at the Opera House.

It is generally understood, however, that the movement to strike out the band item in the appropriation bill will prove unsuccessful, as there are prominent Senate members from Oahu who would strongly oppose such action. Senator Kalaanokalani, the strongest Senator of the Independent party, is known to be in favor of continuing the band, and his influence would be sufficient, if exercised, to stem the tide of opposition.

A prominent business man of Honolulu, who has lived in Hilo and knows something of the temper of the people of that matter, states that if the people of the other islands could listen to the band at stated times during the year, their opposition would be overcome.

"What redounds to the credit of the capital redounds to the credit of the Territory, as well," he said. "It is not alone for Honolulu that the band is continued, but for the great number of tourists and others who come to Honolulu for recreation and sightseeing. The band is one of the famous institutions of the country, and has successfully passed through the political changes of the last thirty years without being assailed in any way. It was organized during the days of the monarchy, fostered by Kamehameha and Liliuokalani, continued through the Provisional Government and the Republic, and at last praises the Stars and Stripes with martial music. It is an organization composed mainly of Hawaiians, and I should regret that the Legislature should deem it wise to cut off the appropriation for the one feature which all Honolulu, and all Hawaiians, cannot get along without."

Wireless Telegraphy.

Wireless telegraphy has demonstrated its practical utility as a means of communication between the islands, and as its use becomes more common, it will be a mystery to the people to understand how they ever managed to get along without it. One long step more remains, and that is to secure cable communication with the Mainland, and then the world will breakfast with us every morning. Speed the day—Maul News.

Sugar on Hawaii.

Sugar awaiting shipment on the island of Hawaii is as follows: Waiakala, 10,000; H. P. S. M., 3,000; Waiakala, 4,600; Onomea, 18,000; Pepeekeo, 15,000; Honoumou, 11,000; Hakakala, 9,000; Laupahoehoe, 1,000; Ooakala, nil; Kukulakala, 5,500; Hamakua, 7,000; Paauhau, 11,000; Honokaa, 9,000; Kukulakala, 2,500; Punaluu, 10,000; Honopuu, 6,000. Total, 120,000.

When Tennyson was nearing sixty years of age and his fame might fairly be assumed to be world-wide, Edward Moxon, the publisher, decided to approach Gustav Dore and commission him to illustrate the "Idylls of the King." After Dore had considered the proposal, he asked "Who, then, is this M. Tennyson?"

# SPECIAL SALE

## No. 9

### Lamp Globes

OF ALL KINDS AT HALF PRICE. SEE THE SAMPLES IN OUR CORNER WINDOW.

Sale for One Week Only.

ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1901.

# W.W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

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CROCKERY, GLASS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Sole agents in the Hawaiian Territory for Jewel Stoves, Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators, Putnam Blue Flame Wireless Oil Stoves, Primus Stoves, double-coated Granite Ironware.

The House Furnishing Goods Department is on the second floor. Take the elevator.

Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King Street, HONOLULU.

# Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO "CLEAN THE BLOOD" from all impurities, and remove whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds. It is a never failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Scrofula.  
Cures Skin and Blood Diseases.  
Cures Eczema.  
Cures Blackheads and Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Scurvy.  
Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Scrofula.  
Cures Skin and Blood Diseases.  
Cures Eczema.  
Cures Blackheads and Pimples on the Face.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 50¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. PREPARED BY THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES' DRUGS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties' Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp. "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU. Commission Merchants. SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Bwa Plantation Co.  
The Waiakala Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.  
The Kona Agricultural Co.  
The Puna Irea Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Waterworks Co.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.







## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,  
H. T., Second-class Matter.SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
PER MONTH.....\$ .50  
PER YEAR.....5.00  
PER YEAR, FOREIGN.....6.00  
—Payable invariably in Advance.A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager

TUESDAY.....MARCH 12

## THE HAWAIIAN BAND.

The Legislature may well think twice before it votes to dissolve a band which dates back to the Kamehamehas and which, ever since, has been a favorite institution with monarchs and people alike. For about thirty years—little short of a generation—the band has played at royal and national functions, has welcomed the coming and sped the parting guest, has enlivened the public parks and has given tourists and our own people unbounded pleasure. To obliterate it now would be to remove one more landmark of the past and to cut off about the only means of public entertainment which the Hawaiian metropolis can regularly count upon.

We admit that the plea against the band is a half-plausible one; that is to say that the other islands should not be compelled to pay any part of the expense incurred in giving entertainments of which Honolulu is the scene. It might be reasoned out that Honolulu has to bear the lion's share of the expense and that a big proportion of its taxes goes for the benefit of outlying communities. But we will pass that and merely suggest that the Legislature might save the band without sacrificing its point, by providing that the organization shall take inter-island tours. In this way Hilo would be moved by concord of sweet sounds; Spreckelsville and Wailuku and all the rest of the Ulu-lu settlements would be able to sigh under the pleasing of the lute or sigh under the inspiration of bugle and drum; and Honolulu would not be wholly left to the tender mercies of the Salvation Army band.

Don't let the Kappelmeyer's musicians disperse, gentlemen of the Legislature. Keep the band. Go and hear it; ask native Hawaiians what they think of it; consider its value as a tourist attraction and stay the reforming hand.

## LEGISLATIVE ENCRAGEMENT.

The Legislature, though sensitive to a fault about its own freedom from Executive interference, seems determined to meddle, on its own side, with Executive concerns. First we had a rather peremptory demand from the Senate for the nominations which the Governor is alone empowered to make; and now the House undertakes to tell him what to do in regard to Land Commissioner Brown, who is at Washington on public business. We can well imagine what the Senate would say if, after having received the Executive nominations, it should get a message from the Governor demanding or even suggesting prompt action upon them; and what the House would say if the Executive should attempt to regulate the movements of any one of its own appointees. There would be instant and noisy resentment. That the Governor takes legislative affronts coolly does not qualify his right, if he chooses to exercise it, to invite the Senate and House, in peremptory phrase, to mind their own business.

So far as the request of the Senate is concerned we hope that the Governor will be very deliberate indeed about sending in names for alleged confirmation. The eagerness of the House Rulers to get hold of the names now shows that they have a game to play which has no good to Mr. Dole and his friends. In this and other matters the House Rulers seem to be guided by the advice of the notorious Humphreys, who has sold himself for the season, or until something more can be made by betrayal of his new friends, to the anti-Republican party. There is one safe rule in politics and that is, where any other course is open, to do nothing the enemy wants you to do. It is a rule that applies to Governors as well as laymen. So long as the public interest does not demand the Hawaiian gubernatorial nominations—and they will not do so for some time yet—we hope Mr. Dole will withhold them. They are safe enough as they are; they might, in the hands of a hostile Senate, become the instruments of the worst kind of politics.

## PUGILISM WANING.

Elsewhere appears an interview with an ex-pugilist, now residing in Honolulu, who was not many years ago an acknowledged leader in his profession. The views therein expressed are particularly significant, coming as they do from one who has had entrance to the "inside" of circles pugilistic and who is familiar with every phase of the fighting game.

We agree with Mr. Anew that the days of the ring are numbered and that in a few years professional boxing will have become a thing of the past. The fighters themselves are responsible for this state of affairs; by their cupidity and their stupidity they have killed the goose which laid them golden eggs. Boxing, as a means of health-giving recreation, will probably continue to exist until the end of things shall be, or at any rate as long as certain words in the vocabulary of the English retain their fight-provoking virtues. Professional boxing, however, as exemplified by the manifestations of the modern valiant tongueless gladiator is rapidly vanishing to the limbo of last year's birds' nests and the snows of yesterday. It will soon be as dead as the proverbial doornail.

The pugilist has nearly cut his own throat, more power to him; he has effectually taboed his own means of loading out a livelihood. To him be credit for this, as the civilized world is his debtor.

By the time the Senate record is made up, the members may want to expunge the whole thing.

Welcome the speeding auto. It is one of the signs that Honolulu is keeping abreast of progress.

Senator—I rise to a point of order. The Chair—Sergeant-at-Arms, put that man out. Nobody here has anything to do with orders but me.

The anti-vaccination cause finds friends in the Legislature. There are no pro-small-pox members on record, but the anti-vaccinationists will do just as well. Anti-medicine should have its innings next in behalf of the Kahunas.

How would this sound in the United States Senate:  
Senator—I ask for a ruling of the chair.

President of the Senate—If you want to know anything go and ask Tom Platt.

We trust that legislators who want the Governor to send in his nominations so that they may be used to bulldoze the friends of the Administration into the support of questionable bills may have to wait about sixty days before they see one of them.

The loss of the Rio compels Honolulu to make a long wait for its Coast mail. The Peru, which was put on as the Rio's substitute, is said to have gone directly to the Orient, passing this port to the northward. As a result it may be Tuesday or Wednesday before another mail can arrive.

The anti-Catholic oath taken by King Edward on his accession to the throne is making no end of trouble in Great Britain and Ireland. Cardinal Vaughan has taken official cognizance of it and it seems probable that Parliament, in the interests of religious tolerance, will amend the King's oath by striking out the objectionable passages.

The rumor that Captain Ward killed himself as his vessel sank is dispelled by the testimony of Third Officer Holland, who says that Ward, when the Rio went down, was trying to save the life of Mrs. Wildman. The circumstance adds new luster to the name of this brave commander, who seems to have been a veritable Bayard afloat.

Can any one tell why the so-called Republican charter was drawn? When the work on it began everybody knew that it had no chance of passage; and nineteen out of twenty Republican property owners were and still are averse to any and all charter propositions. To the average mind the bulky document represents just so much wasted time and good white paper.

The sermons of Rev. Dr. Chapman, which the Advertiser has printed quite fully, have been among the most inspiring pulpit discourses given in this town. Those published today are deeply interesting and as such are presented through the Advertiser to an audience larger than that which gathers under all the preachers of Honolulu on a Sunday. There can be no more helpful reading in the news columns of any local journal than these sermons.

Hilo must be getting tired of its reputation as a "good thing" among the people who want someone to pay the expenses of their private job-chasing at Washington. Little went, ostensibly, for the Oiaa squatters, and came back with a Judgeship for himself. Then Gear went, presumably for Loebenstein and in his pay, but is coming back with no prizes for anybody but himself. All Hilo gets is a chance to pay the bills and see the procession pass to the pie counter.

Naihe went to jail for one hour only, on the ground that he had been obliged to work on the stone pile while awaiting trial. This statement was made by the committing Judge, who, as usual, was off his base. Naihe, as was shown in court yesterday, had been put to the lightest employment, just enough to keep him in health. For his easy escape from punishment he may thank the eagerness of the Judge to swallow any yarn that reflects upon the police department.

The news that Leung Chi-so has turned up as a Boxer comes from the Chinese Consul General, who had it from official sources. If true, the story will increase the satisfaction of the public that the alleged reformer did not get the charter he was after in Honolulu a twelvemonth ago. It has been regarded as singular here that Leung Chi-so did not go to Peking with the allies, but if he is out with the Boxers that would account for his personal neglect of an opportunity that many true Chinese reformers have taken.

"Governor Dole," says the paper which receives the major part of the Territorial advertising, "said nothing on the subject of labor in his message. Of course not. This is one of the vital subjects of Territorial advancement, and the Governor hasn't yet waked up to the fact that the Republic of Hawaii is no longer in existence. Witness his attitude toward Federal departments." Well, Governor Dole went into the labor question both exhaustively and patriotically in his inaugural address and probably saw no need of going over the ground again.

Official salaries are necessarily higher here than they are in some States and Territories. If they were not, the officers would have to be filled with second or third rate men. The reasons are that the price of living is about 33-1/3 per cent greater than it is on the Mainland; and private employment gives such good compensation that official holding has no charms for talent unless it guarantees something more than a living. It is principally owing to the small pay, \$3,000 per year, that the judicial element at the bar will not take circuit Judgeships, making it possible for men like Gear, Humphreys, Little, et al., to get them and for men like Davis to aspire to them. Were administrative salaries to go down to the popular level, no man fit to hold high place could afford to do so unless out of an unselfish desire to serve the public at much cost in private self-sacrifice. Such men are rare.

## A DAY IN COURT.

The bonds of matrimony previously existing between Kela Kaka Marquez and Francisco Del Almeda Marquez were dissolved by decree of the First Circuit Court on Saturday upon the grounds of desertion.

A bill of exceptions was filed Saturday by the plaintiff in the case of Corinne Bartlett vs. Ward S. Bartlett, an action for divorce, by her attorneys, Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan. Later plaintiff filed a withdrawal of her motion for a re-opening of the case in the First Circuit Court.

The First Circuit Court on Saturday granted a decree of divorce in the case of Ana Kahalohe vs. Kiliko, upon the grounds of failure to support, cruelty and habitual intemperance.

In the suit of Marie Josephine Hall against William A. Hall for divorce upon the grounds of adultery and failure to provide, hearing was had yesterday afternoon in the First Circuit Court on the motion for alimony, attorneys' fees and costs. The motion was granted and the defendant ordered to pay, within thirty days, the sum of \$100 to J. T. De Bolt, attorney for plaintiff, as retainer, and also to pay forthwith the sum of \$15 as court costs and to pay the plaintiff \$15 per week as alimony, pending decision, the first of such payments to be made the 15th of the current month, and the court further ordered that the injunction heretofore made against the defendant be modified to the extent that he be allowed to mortgage his real estate at the sum of \$1,000 at a rate of not to exceed 9 per cent.

The petition of the plaintiff alleges that defendant is the owner of land near St. Louis College to the value of \$30,000. The hearing of the case is set for the May term.

## WILL GRANT PERMIT.

Upon the petition of Kan Wing Chew, alleging that he had filed an application for a permit for a two-story wooden frame building on Smith street, complying in all conditions with the law, and that the permit had been refused by the Superintendent of Public Works, the Judge of the First Circuit Court issued a writ of mandamus on Friday commanding Superintendent of Public Works McCandless and his assistant, W. E. Rowell, to issue the permit in question or to appear in court and show cause why such permit had been refused.

The petition of the Chinese is accompanied with the affidavit of Lorrin Andrews, in which it is stated that Assistant Superintendent Rowell told him on February 23 that the application was all right, but asked why Kan Wing Chew would not build a brick building. Upon information and belief, Andrews also states that McCandless has given instructions to the employees of his own office, those of the Board of Health department and especially those of the survey department, to hinder and delay all applications for permits for wooden buildings in the burnt district.

The answer of the defendants was filed yesterday afternoon, denying the complainant's allegation of neglect and disregard of duty in the premises, admitting that the complainant is entitled to the permit prayed for and signifying their willingness to sign the same.

**MORE TROUBLE FOR SUGAR CO.**  
A motion for leave to intervene was filed Saturday in the case of Gear, Lansing and Company vs. the Maunaloa Sugar Company, by David Dayton, trustee of the estate of Walter M. Gibson, deceased, William H. Pain and Paul Neumann, in the First Circuit Court.

The intervenors allege that they make the motion in protection of their rights as the owners of certain lands on the island of Lanai which are at present in the possession of the Maunaloa Sugar Company under lease for fifty years, said lease beginning March 12, 1899, said lands being leased to the lessor for the purpose of the establishment and carrying on of a sugar plantation, at a rental of \$20,000 for the period of two years from April 1, 1899, and said rental to be paid semi-annually in advance in equal instalments of \$5,000 each.

This lease, it is alleged, was originally made to Albert V. Gear and Theodore F. Lansing, under the firm name of Gear & Lansing, but that upon the incorporation of the Maunaloa Sugar Company, Limited, March 14, 1899, the lease was assigned to the Maunaloa Sugar Company, which thereupon entered into possession of the land and conducted thereon a sugar plantation.

The plaintiffs in the case, Gear and Lansing, are alleged to have been, at the time of incorporation, the largest shareholders in the corporation, and holding the offices of president and treasurer, respectively. It is further alleged that the records referred to in the motion.

It is further alleged that the rental for the land was duly paid up to April 1, 1900, but on that date \$5,000 became due, and on October 1, 1900, the further sum of \$5,000 became due, as rental, neither of which sums, nor any part thereof has been paid to the intervenors, although repeated demands have been made for the payment of the same; that at the request of the plaintiffs and the defendant corporation, proceedings for the enforcement of the payment of the \$10,000 rentals due, were deferred until December, 1900, upon the representation that the plantation was unable to pay said sum, and that the plaintiffs and the defendant corporation had expectations of being upon a sound financial basis in the month of December; that later further deferment was made by the intervenors because of reluctance to hamper the reorganization of the defendant corporation, and a third postponement, at the request of the defendant, carried the matter over until March 4, 1901, at which time the intervenors were informed by the officers of the corporation that they were unable to pay the said rent and that their attempts to reorganize said company had been ineffectual. Thereupon notice was given the corporation that the intervenors would restrain upon its property for the rent due, and expose the property of the corporation for sale according to law, available to him in this work. Feeling the need of more special training for religious work, he took a two years course at the Bible Normal College, in Springfield, Mass. On graduating he was called to assist in the work of the Old South Church of Worcester, a church of over a thousand members, from which church he was called to do a similar work at Central Union. His resignation there will take effect April 1st, giving him time for a vacation, and for study and practice before assuming the reins, the last of May.

o'clock, but its hearing was postponed until this afternoon at 4 p. m.

## PROBATE.

A deed of appointment was filed in the First Circuit Court yesterday appointing William O. Smith trustee in the estate of J. H. Wood, deceased, to succeed Henry Waterhouse, whose resignation has been duly filed.

Jas. N. K. Keola, the commissioner appointed to take testimony in the last will and testament of A. A. Dolan, deceased, yesterday filed the evidence of John T. Aluli, one of the witnesses to the will of the deceased. Aluli admits the signature and declares the deceased to have been sound in mind and body and entirely competent to make a will at that time—July, 1895.

Return was made yesterday by L. M. Levin, deputy sheriff of Hilo, of an order of the Supreme Court, dated August 12/December, ordering a levy and auction sale of the personal property of the Kaawali Coffee Company. The return shows the proceeds of the sale to have been \$98.79 and the expenses are taxed at \$17.44, leaving a net of \$81.35. The execution was for \$124.44, that sum being the total of a judgment given the plaintiff in the damage suit of H. Backfield & Co. vs. the Kaawali Coffee Company, and costs of suit.

## COURT NOTES.

A notice to place cause on calendar has been filed by Smith and Parsons, attorneys for plaintiff, in the Supreme Court, on exceptions to the Fourth Judicial Court in the case of Henry J. Lyman vs. Hilo Tribune Publishing Company, Limited.

The petition of the Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company, guardians of the five Kakaheke children, was heard in the First Circuit Court yesterday afternoon, decision being reserved until 10 o'clock this morning. The petitioner prays for authority to convey real property.

The case of Ng Chung Tung vs. Jick Kee, decision in which was given by the Judge of the Supreme Court on Friday, was yesterday remanded to the First Circuit Court for further proceedings in accordance with the decision.

A petition for involuntary bankruptcy was filed in the District Court yesterday by the creditors of Kinsaburo Tomishima, a storekeeper on the Oiaa plantation; liabilities estimated at \$65,000.

Edgar Henriques was yesterday discharged by decree of the First Circuit Court from the office of trustee for Henry Kohl, Jr., a minor, and his bond cancelled, in accordance with his petition.

Alfred Dahlstrom, a native of Sweden, aged 37, was admitted to citizenship yesterday in the United States District Court.

The case of Kamaka Kekauoha vs. schooner Robert Lewers Company is still in process of trial in the United States District Court.

Plaintiff's bill of costs was yesterday filed in the Supreme Court in the case of Charles E. Bartlett vs. Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Company, Limited, showing a total of \$74.00. A remand was filed by W. O. Smith and R. D. Mead, attorneys for plaintiff, respondent, remitting the sum of \$38, with accrued interest, from the \$137 allowed as damages on the 24th of May, 1900, by judgment of jury.

Argument in the case of Kapiolani Estate vs. Mary E. Atherly was had in the First Circuit Court yesterday. The decision was reserved, briefs to be filed with the court by the respective counsels.

## WILL SUCCEED THE COLEMAN.

The withdrawal of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Coleman from their active Christian work in Honolulu the last of May will be regretted by very large circles of friends, and their places are not easy to fill. The directors of the Young Women's Christian Association considered only one candidate, and were unanimous in the choice of Mrs. Edith A. Brown, who was one of the ladies most interested in the formation of the association, and one of the board of directors. Mrs. Brown is a native of Clinton, New York, where she studied and taught in Houghton Seminary, and later taught in Houghton Seminary, Salt Lake City and Chicago. In the latter city she was later employed by the Young People's Society of the Third Presbyterian Church as its city missionary. After becoming a New Englander she became well known among the Congregational young people of Massachusetts as an enthusiastic speaker on religious subjects, especially after taking a trip through the Southern States, visiting the schools of the American Missionary Association, by whom she was employed to speak in the cities and towns of Massachusetts.

Mr. Henry Champion Brown, who has just accepted an invitation to serve the Young Men's Christian Association for the rest of the year as general secretary, is a New Englander; born in Connecticut in 1867, educated in the schools of New Haven and at Williston Seminary. As president of the Y. M. C. A. at the seminary, he attended college Y. M. C. A. conventions and summer sessions at Mount Hermon and Northfield, where he became familiar with Y. M. C. A. work and workers. Later he was librarian of the Boston Y. M. C. A. until he moved into a suburb where he helped to start the Melrose Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Brown then had a few years of business experience, which will be valuable to him in this work. Feeling the need of more special training for religious work, he took a two years course at the Bible Normal College, in Springfield, Mass. On graduating he was called to assist in the work of the Old South Church of Worcester, a church of over a thousand members, from which church he was called to do a similar work at Central Union. His resignation there will take effect April 1st, giving him time for a vacation, and for study and practice before assuming the reins, the last of May.

## A Bark Long Overdue.

The bark Olympic, now long overdue from San Francisco for this port, is occasioning a great deal of anxiety in shipping circles.

The Olympic sailed from San Francisco 22 days ago and ordinarily would accomplish the journey in about twenty days. Nothing has been seen of her by vessels arriving here lately.

A heavy deckload of machinery and bricks is being brought by the Olympic and it is thought probable that the captain has had to exercise great care during the stormy weather and is nursing his vessel along.

## WANTED HER PULLED THROUGH.

The glib falsifier of a north Missouri paper pretends to have heard of the following call for professional services sent by a local resident to a doctor in a neighboring town:

"Dear Doctor—My wife's mother is at death's door. Please come at once and see if you can't pull her through."—Kansas City Journal.

## The Stimulus of Pure Blood

That is what is required by every organ of the body, for the proper performance of its functions.

It prevents biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney complaint, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, weakness, faintness, pimples, blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions.

It perfects all the vital processes.

W. P. Keaton, Woodstock, Ala., took Hood's Sarsaparilla to make his blood pure. He writes that he had not felt well but tired for some time. Before he had finished the first bottle of this medicine he felt better and when he had taken the second was like another man—free from that tired feeling and able to do his work.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Accept no substitute, but get Hood's today.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

H. Alexander Isenberg was a passenger on the Peking, which left Saturday.

Tax Assessor Robinson, of Maui, is stopping at the Hawaiian Hotel for a few days.

Hon. Samuel Parker came to the city on the Kinai last Saturday, from the big island.

Lewis Morrison, than whom there is no better known actor in the States, will arrive on the Sierra today.

Lamp globes are always breaking. See the prices on the globes in Diamond's this week. They are included in his special sale, No. 3.

Mrs. C. W. Hodgson, wife of the representative of Ginn, Heath & Co., who has been visiting with Miss Charlotte Hall, returned to San Francisco on the Peking.

J. S. Walker, administrator of the Legatus estate, has paid into the Circuit Court all funds due the estate, amounting to \$800. This was done by order of the court.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Goodfellow and Mr. Tourney of the San Francisco Germania Bank, will return to the Coast on the Sonoma. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, of the same party, have decided to remain over in Honolulu until the latter part of the month.

Mrs. E. F. Dillingham and Mrs. Albert Rasmussen returned Saturday on the Kinai from Hilo and other points, which they visited in company with the party of capitalists from San Francisco who are being escorted over Hawaii and Maui plantations by Messrs. Dillingham and Thurston.

Frederick O'Brien, who has been with the Advertiser for about a year, the most of the time serving the paper as city editor, has resigned his position and will leave with Mrs. O'Brien, for San Francisco on the Rosamond. It is understood to be Mr. O'Brien's purpose to spend some months recuperating in the fishing and hunting resorts of California.

## HONOLULU HAS EYRIE OF EAGLES

They Flock Today to Greet Grand Organizer Cheatham.

The Honolulu Eyrie of Eagles was organized last Sunday afternoon at the Waverley Club. A large assembly of Eagles, fledged and prospective, was present to assist in the opening of the lodge.

The meeting was called to order by R. A. McCord, J. W. Short was elected temporary chairman, Duke McNichol temporary treasurer and W. Savidge temporary secretary. Messrs. McCord, Davis and Kiley acted as official bachelors for the occasion.

It was stated that Grand Organizer Cheatham would arrive from the Coast today and the following reception committee was appointed:

Duke McNichol, Captain Schaefer, C. R. Dement, George Bahter, F. M. Kiley, W. W. Carlyle, L. H. Gay, McSheane, R. F. Daly, "Dink" Davis, C. B. Lemon, R. A. McCord, L. Asbhar and J. Gillis.

Duke McNichol, R. A. McCord and Julius Ash were appointed a hall committee and F. A. Simpson, Duke McNichol, W. R. Riley, C. R. Dement and Captain Schaefer were elected to serve as an entertainment committee.

The order here is over a hundred strong. Today its members will meet the grand organizer with a four-horse team decorated with purple and white ribbons and drawing two barrels. This is part of what is known as the barrel ritual of the order. All Eagles, prospective or otherwise, are invited to join in the welcoming demonstration.

## FASHION'S FANCIES.

Some Recent Importations.

The Newest Fabrics Both Domestic and Foreign.

WAY off in old New England, in the town of Manchester, N. H., stand three immense mills, employing 17,000 operators and weavers, whose product is famed from ocean to ocean, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, for its superb quality and style. Our share of the spring production—some 25,000 yards—is at hand.

Among them are quantities of batistes, percales and dimities, which seem to be made expressly for this climate. The patterns are dainty and tasteful—the colors fast enough to stand the most rigorous laundering. They are selling at the store of Whitney & Marsh at 15 cents and 20 cents the yard.

Then there are tissues and zephyrs—every spring and summer light in weight, but strong in weave. These, at the same store, are 30 cents and 45 cents the yard.

Next come French cotton foulards that you can't tell from silk, unless you come close; and, in point of fact, they make up better than silk. They are soft and clinging, and help give to the form that stylish appearance which the new "straight-front" corset is intended to impart. A score of patterns of Mr. Whitney's selection, are on sale at 35 cents the yard.

Among the foreign importations are French laces and grenadines in the choicest weaves and color combinations for evening gowns; white, black and yellow grounds, harmonizing exquisitely with entirely new and handsome designs. You could find no better goods in New York, nor could you find there an artist more capable of creating them into elegant gowns than is Madame Badgley, the head of Whitney & Marsh's dressmaking department. The prices are \$5.00 and \$6.00 the yard.

Embroidered Swiss dress patterns, which come in evening shades, at \$9.00 and \$12.00 the piece, will make deliciously fluffy gowns that will be exceedingly swell and exclusive. An up-to-date store never imports more than one piece of a kind.

To go with these you will find thousands of pieces of chintilly, valenciennes and venise laces, in bands, edgings, insertions and all-overs, together with white Swiss edgings and bands in the finer grades. These are perfect dreams of the St. Gall lace-makers' art.

Together with these goods we have described, there came on the "Mariposa" a consignment of ladies' duck, crash and pique skirts, and another lot of these irresistible materials, which, as usual, include a variety of charmingly new styles.

There can be no question but that the "Bonnette" is the some of American corset manufacture. Whitney & Marsh have imported a large number of their latest successes—the much-coveted "straight-front," and carry them in all sizes from 18 to 30, and in several qualities.

## New Construction Company.

The Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Company, Limited, filed articles of incorporation yesterday with Treasurer Lansing. The incorporators were C. H. Atherton, Clarence H. Cooke, Frederick J. Anweg, William R. Castle, Jr., Philip M. Lansdale and Philip L. Weaver. The company is capitalized for \$10,000, with a provision to increase the same to a sum not exceeding \$200,000. The company will engage in the general construction business. The officers are: President, Charles H. Atherton; secretary and treasurer, William R. Castle, Jr.

## LOST.

TREASURY warrant No. 1632, drawn February 15, 1899; amount, \$50.00; in favor of Oiaa store, charged to "Roads and Bridges, Puna"; also, warrant No. 6183 dated July 15, 1899; amount, \$1.85; in favor of Pioneer News Company, and charged to "Stationery and Incidentals." Department of Public Instruction. Finder will kindly return to the Auditing Department. 5302-2262

**Wagons, Brakes, Phaetons, Surreys, Buggies, Runabouts**

Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

**Pacific Vehicle & Supply Company,**  
Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

WRITE US FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICES.





## THIRTEENTH DAY OF LEGISLATURE SESSION

DE WET HAS  
THROWN UPSHORT DAY  
FOR SENATEThey Adjourn Early to  
Give Committees  
a Chance.

THE Senate held a short session yesterday morning, transacting but little business and adjourning until this morning in order that the committees might have time to complete their reports on various matters.

After the reading of the minutes President Russell attempted to follow his old method of ordering the minutes approved, but was corrected by Cecil Brown, who informed the chair that they might just as well abide by the rules which provided that the vote of the house should be taken. Upon the proper motion from Carter this was done.

A joint resolution from the lower House, proposed by John Emmeluth and pertaining to the fire limits, had its first reading before the Senate.

Baldwin claimed that it was not presented in the proper form and moved that the resolution be returned to the House for correction. Carried.

Senator Kalanokani moved for a suspension of the rules in order that he be granted more time to complete his report on the leper settlement at Molokai. He was supported by Carter and the motion carried.

White reported that he had visited the Governor in regard to the proposed change of quarters and that everything was in readiness and the change could be effected this afternoon if the Senate so willed. The vote was taken and the Senate will meet in the Bungalow on Monday morning.

Achi gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bill: "An act regulating the mortgaging or leasing of real estate by guardians."

For the fourth time the bill from the lower House for an appropriation of money to meet the expenses of the Legislature was brought before the Senate and this time it was given its first reading.

Carter suggested that matters would be facilitated if every one was compelled to rise from his seat when addressing the chair and thus the dignity of the Senatorial body would be preserved.

President Russell accepted the suggestion and declared his intention of not recognizing any one unless they were on their feet.

Carter moved for adjournment until 10 o'clock this morning and motion was carried.

SALOONS WILL BE  
CLOSED TO MINORS

Representative William Hoogs introduced in the House yesterday a bill, as follows:

An Act to Prevent the Employment of Minors in Places Where Intoxicating Liquors Are Sold and to Prevent Minors From Visiting Such Places.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any keeper or proprietor of any place where intoxicating or spirituous liquors are sold or dispensed, to employ in or about said place any minor.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any keeper or proprietor of any place where intoxicating liquors are sold or dispensed to permit any minor to visit or remain in the room where said liquors are sold, kept for sale, or dispensed.

Sec. 3. Any person who shall violate or fail to observe any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, and the license of said person shall be forfeited and revoked.

Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its publication.

## LI HUNG CHANG'S DEATH.

What the Shanghai New Press Says of the False Rumor.

The Shanghai New Press publishes the following as its own special "decrees" with regard to the premature killing of Li Hung Chang by the Japanese.

"We have received trustworthy information to the effect that the Japanese papers have killed (dead as a doornail) our much beloved, able and shrewd guide, counselor and friend, Li Hung Chang, great benefactor of the whole earth (especially our friendly neighbor), and we are consequently overburdened with grief and quite inconsolable and may remain so for countless decades. Let all the people throughout our vast Celestial empire know this therefore, and take note of the fact that we have consequently conferred the most exalted posthumous honor of 'Exalted-Emperor' on the said Li Hung Chang, and have further decided that if a very proper reparation is not made within two months that we will wage relentless warfare against those who have been guilty of such a foul outrage either by word or deed.

"Nota Bene: Let all the people take note and go into mourning for five years. Then will there be peace in our time, the rains will be plentiful, 'Boxers' as extinct as the Dodo, and the land of our immortal forefathers will be flowing with milk and honey. Let the Six Boards and the wearers of the Ten-eyed Peacock feather take note. Bow low. Tremble and obey!"

AN HONEST MEDICINE FOR LA  
GRIPPE.

George W. Wallit of South Gardiner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one bottle of it and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents, Hawaii Territory.

MORE BILLS  
IN HOUSERepresentatives Have  
Another Busy  
Day.

THAT the 13th day of the proceedings of the House should fall upon Friday did not seem to disturb the solons of that important body with superstitious forebodings. There was no apparent fear that the coincidence of the fatal number thirteen being merged into a day of the week which is generally shunned when important matters are to be considered, would upset prearranged plans for the introduction or consideration of measures.

A large number of bills were in the order of the day for consideration, and most of the members were primed with arguments pro and con. A full half hour was used in listening to the prayer given by the chaplain and the reading of the minutes, in English and Hawaiian. At 10:30 the minutes of the preceding day were adopted without objection, and the House then rolled up its sleeves and plunged into its work.

Makakau, for the committee on public lands, made recommendations on House Bill 2, as follows:

"Your committee on public lands and internal improvements, to whom was referred House Bill 2, after a careful consideration, beg leave to make the following recommendations:

"1. That in place of the words thirty thousand dollars in line 2 of section 1 of said bill, insert the words twenty-five thousand dollars, so that the section will read as follows:

"Section 1.—There is hereby appropriated from the public treasury \$25,000 as an emergency fund for the purpose of repairing the damages to roads, bridges and public works done by the late storm of February, 1901.

"2. That in line 3 of section 2 of said bill, insert after the words 'deem necessary for the purpose mentioned,' a list of the apportionment of the said \$25,000, so that the section will read:

"2.—The Superintendent of Public Works shall have the control of said fund, and shall expend such part of same as he shall deem necessary for the purpose mentioned, as follows:

"Hawaii—\$10,000; Hamakua, \$2,500; North Kohala, \$1,000; other districts, \$2,000; Maui, \$3,000; Molokai, \$2,000; Lanai, \$5,000; Waikuku, \$2,000; Lahaina, \$1,000. Total, \$25,000.

"Kauai, \$4,000.

"Oahu, \$1,000.

"Subject to all districts outside of Honolulu; a grand total of \$25,000.

Dickey moved the report of the committee be made the special order of the day.

Makakau moved the report be adopted at once, in which he was seconded by Emmeluth.

Dickey said no undue haste should be used in the matter. He said the great damage at Makakau would cost about \$10,000. Waikuku was not so badly damaged. Six thousand dollars for Makakau and \$3,000 for Waikuku was not a proper proportion. By making the report the special order of the day the merits of the proportions could be discussed, and each district given its due consideration in the appropriations.

Makakau thought that as Makakau had received the highest amount by the action of the committee, that amount should satisfy the Maui members.

Makakau said because he wanted to adopt the report at once was on account of the great need for this emergency fund.

Beckley moved to consider the report at once. Dickey interposed, but Beckley persisted, and gained his point. The speaker was about to put the Makakau motion first, when Dickey asked permission to make a few remarks.

Beckley was granted the privilege. He offered an amendment to the effect that if an amount appropriated for one district is not exhausted in repairing the roads, it be used in another district, where more necessary. Makakau said Dickey was out of order.

Am I out of order, Mr. Speaker?

Quoted Dickey.

"I think you are," said the speaker.

"Then I rise to another point of order that Mr. Beckley's motion should have priority," said Dickey sharply.

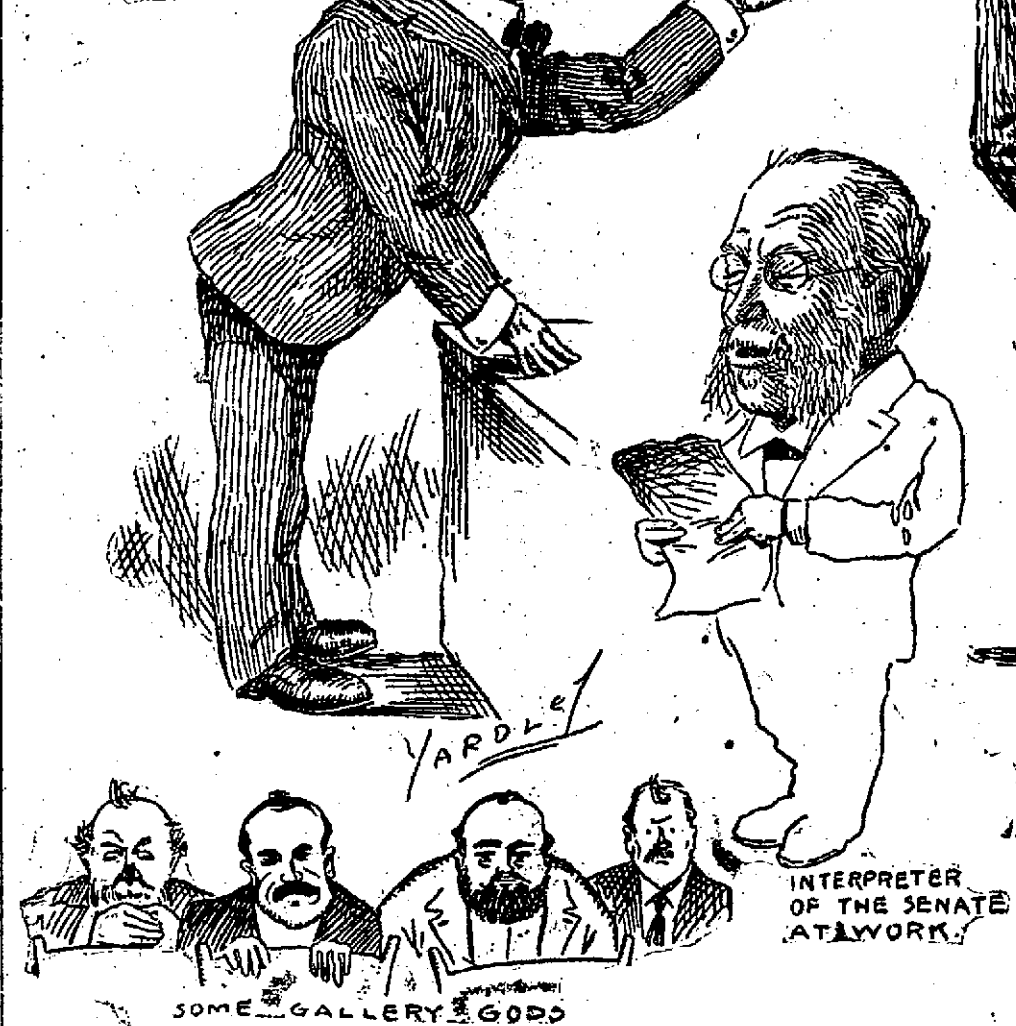
Beckley's motion carried, and the report was at once subjected to a running fire of criticism.

Dickey, of Molokai, believed the report should be considered carefully. The committee should go over its report again. Repairs were needed on roads at Kalaupapa, Molokai. During storms on the island the only method of communication with the outside world was by the rail road. He moved that the report be sent back to the committee and made the special order of the day at the afternoon session. The Leper Settlement roads, he said, should have as much consideration as others.

Makakau thought the matter should not be delayed.

The special committee which visited Kalaupapa should bring in a report on the Kalaupapa roads. He knew that at Kalaupapa the roads were so bad that vehicles could not be driven over them. The appropriations should be made available in order that the roads be repaired. Complaints had been filed and all the committees should file whatever reports they had, and get the matter finished.

Ayik was in favor of adopting Beckley's motion. He had gone to the Leper Settlement of his own accord, with the special committee, and he believed they must first adopt Beckley's

GENERAL  
VIEW OF  
GEO. W.  
CARTER

SEEN IN THE LEGISLATURE.

motion, so as to give ample consideration to all roads. Money should not be given to the Makakau road, and leave others out. The roads were being delayed because the mails were so bad. The special committee found the Kalaupapa road was badly damaged, and mails could not be sent in or out of the settlement. It was possible the committee on finance did not think of the Settlement road, otherwise he was sure an appropriation would have been recommended. He moved it be set over until the afternoon as the special order of the day. He thought Beckley's recommendation was a good one, as Molokai had been entirely overlooked.

Dickey said the bill only called for repairs made necessary by the last devastating storm.

"Maui got the worst of it; Hawaii was struck with more or less force, and Oahu scarcely felt the storm," said Dickey convincingly.

He approved immediate consideration of the report. He urged passing the original bill, which called for \$30,000, instead of \$25,000, as recommended by the committee.

"Makakau should be given \$10,000," I asked for that, and I was rather surprised when they cut it down to \$3,000.

Robertson said it was not anything to me about cutting it," said Dickey. "There were thirty-three inches of rainfall in Makakau District inside of ten days, something unheard of before. Stones weighing a ton were washed out of the Kula road. Ten thousand dollars can barely put the roads into the same condition as before the storm." He moved the committee's report be \$30,000, which is \$4,000 more for Makakau, and \$1,000 for Molokai.

Beckley was for quick action. After passing through the House it would have to go to the Senate, and he recommended an appropriation for Molokai be made by the committee in the report under consideration. He withdrew his own motion, preferring that of Dickey.

The speaker put Dickey's motion to the House, which was left. Upon motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Dickey moved to amend bill 2 by adding to the section an appropriation of \$1,000 for repairing the roads on Molokai.

Makakau objected to the offering of amendments.

Dickey, the "watch dog of the rules," wanted his amendment passed, and persisted that his view was correct.

Robertson said it was perfectly proper for the House to adopt other amendments of its own, outside of those recommended by the committee.

Paele was in accord with Dickey to insert the \$1,000 item for Molokai, but objected to the Makakau proposition.

Makakau thought Dickey was mistaken in his interpretation of the rules, and desired Dickey to explain why he could offer amendments after the committee's report had been accepted by the House, and casting aside amendments which he had offered to the report.

Before Dickey could answer Pauki took the floor and agreed with Makakau.

Haahoe compared the proceedings to a squid, which goes ahead, and the crawfish, which goes backward. The proper time to offer amendments was before the committee report was adopted, and not afterwards.

Mahee saw nothing alarming in the report or the bill, which should have brought out such a discussion. The ship of the House had sailed smoothly until it ran upon a tangie of amendments.

Dickey asked for a ruling on the last part of section 1, of rule 57. The chair based its opinion upon the second clause, when Dickey again arose, saying that after a report was adopted, if not ordered typewritten, should be placed in the order of business for future consideration. Makakau interpreted "future consideration" to mean, when it came up for its next, or third reading, and not before.

Frederick merely to get the Makakau appropriation of \$10,000. As to the rules, they were printed in English, and Dickey ought to be able to read them.

The speaker then delved into the recesses of Cushing's Manual. He quoted from the House of Representatives

on bills coming before the House before amendment, and ruled the amendment of Dickey out of order. He could offer his amendment when the bill came up for its third reading.

The motion of Robertson (that the bill pass its second reading, prevailed. The bill was ordered typewritten.

Beckley, for the committee on public health, offered its report on House Bill 9, relating to vaccination, as follows:

"Your committee on public health, to whom was referred House Bill 9, relating to vaccination, beg leave to report that they have carefully studied the matter over in the interest of the public health; that such a measure should be immediately passed at this session. Respectfully submitted: F. W. Beckley, A. F. Gilman, S. H. Haahoe, J. Ewald, H. M. Kanaho."

Makakau moved the report be tabled, to be considered with the bill. Carried.

Upon motion of Beckley the House took a recess until 2 o'clock.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the House convening for the afternoon session, Keiki moved that the rules be suspended in order to allow him to introduce several bills, as follows:

1. An Act to provide a pension for ex-Queen Liliuokalani.

2. An Act to regulate licenses for sale of opium.

3. An Act to amend the issuing of execution on real property.

4. An Act provide for the estate of deceased persons who left no heirs surviving them, repealing section 203 of Civil Laws.

5. An Act declaring fisheries within this Territory are free to all citizens thereunder section 986 of the Organic Act.

Hoogs introduced a bill of which he had previously given notice, entitled An Act to Prevent the Employment of Minors in Saloons.

Makakau said Hoogs was out of order, as the suspension of the rules was only done for Keiki to give notice of a bill.

Emmeluth presented the report of the Committee on Finance on bills 11 and 12, which stated they should be considered by the Committee on Taxation, and the committee recommended the bills be so referred. Before the report could be adopted Makakau said that there was no Committee on Taxation. The Speaker agreed with him. Emmeluth said the Speaker had probably forgotten the Senate of taxation. Refreshed in his memory the Speaker rectified his former statement.

Emmeluth said it was not necessarily true that the House members of the joint committee would call in the Senate members on the report. Makakau, in that case, thought the House should have a standing Committee on Taxation of its own. The Committee on Finance should report the bills back to the House and let that body have a Committee on Taxation appointed by the Chair.

The motion that the report be adopted, when put to the House, prevailed.

Hoogs again asked to introduce his bill regarding employment of minors in saloons. Upon motion the bill was read for the first time by title.

Mahee gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal chapter 42 of the Civil Laws relating to persons keeping disorderly houses.

Dickey introduced a bill to repeal chapter 42 of the Civil Laws relating to persons keeping disorderly houses.

Dickey gave notice of intention to introduce two bills, of which he had given notice an Act providing for naming streets and roads in Honolulu and an Act providing for the numbering of buildings and lots in Honolulu. Both passed their first readings.

Monsarrat introduced a bill, of which he had given notice, entitled "An Act Giving the Right of Appeal to Any Person Adjudged in Contempt by Any Circuit Court or by Any Judge of Any Circuit Court or by Any District Magistrate or by Any Officer or Person, Authorized by the Laws of Said Territory to Take Testimony in the Territory of Hawaii, from Such Decision to the Supreme Court of Said Territory; and Prescribing the Procedure Governing the Same and Providing for Bail in Such Appeals." The bill passed its first reading.

Kawaiahoe introduced a bill of which he had given notice, entitled An Act to Establish and Maintain a School Library. The bill passed its first reading.

Nailima presented a resolution regarding land transactions, as follows: That the clerk of the House is hereby instructed to forward the requisite communications to the Agent of Public Lands whereby the said Agent of Public Lands may furnish this House all land transactions made by him from 1890 to present date, and to furnish the names of all persons who are connected with such transactions. The resolution was adopted by vote.

Kekaula presented a resolution embodying a list of questions to be presented to the Superintendent of Public Works, as follows: "That by this the clerk of the House is hereby requested to forward the following questions to the Superintendent of Public Works, and the said question to be answered within ten days: In the year of 1898 it was inserted in the appropriation bill (1) an item of \$300 to erect a wharf at Hookana, and (2) an item of \$200 for a warehouse at Hookana; why was not the work accomplished?"

The Speaker made a ruling following the reading of the resolution that hereafter all resolutions shall be first read in English. Frendergast and Makakau attempted to present motions to the same effect but were effectually barred by the Speaker, who said his ruling was sufficient. Kekaula's resolution was adopted.

Abuli, for the first time, arose and presented a resolution calling for an appropriation of \$20,000 for roads at Kipahu, Hanalei District, Maui, as follows: Be it resolved, That an appropriation of \$20,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill for a road from Kipahu to Molokai, in the District of Hanalei, Island of Maui.

Mahee moved the resolution be tabled, to be taken up with the appropriation bill later. Carried.

Ithio offered a resolution which was written in Hawaiian and the Speaker returned it to its author.

Haahoe moved to consider the majority and minority reports on bill 2. Dickey moved the rules be suspended to take up unfinished bills. This was carried, and Dickey moved the report be referred to the committee to rectify an error of \$100. Robertson was of the opinion that when the committee found it had made an error it could withdraw its report without a motion being presented to that effect. The reports were tabled and will be considered together.

Under the order of the day Act 3, relating to the jurisdiction of Circuit Court Judges at chambers in matters concerning the relation of guardian and ward; and amending section 1367 of the Civil Code and section 38 of chapter 51 of the Session Laws of 1892 as amended by Act 56 of the Session Laws of 1898, Robertson moved the bill pass its third reading. Ewaldko entered an amendment to insert in line 6 to strike out the words "First Circuit" and insert "Hawaii." Another amendment was to strike out the words "First Circuit" and insert the word "Territory."

Emmeluth offered an amendment which made the sentence read "may apply to the Judge of any Circuit Court of the Territory of Hawaii."

Robertson objected to the numerous amendments on the ground that they "would be a disgrace to a kindergarten." His amendment made the line read "may apply to any Circuit Judge sitting at chambers."

Kanaho, the Kohala Fiddler, spread himself on his legal knowledge, and moved to drop Robertson's amendment. The vote on this amendment was close, and on a rising vote was declared carried.

Upon motion of Beckley the bill as amended was read for the third time.

Robertson wanted to know why an omission was made for the appointment of guardians of wards in Hawaii, but was laughed down. Makakau also wanted to know why it could not be typewritten before being passed at its first writing.

"It is my duty to know the bill is correct before it passes out of the House," said Makakau savagely. However, the House voted with Makakau. The bill will be made the order of the day for Monday.

The Printing Committee presented the following report: House Bills 16, 17, 18, 19, and ready for distribution.

Bill 5 was considered for its third reading.

Dickey objected to reading bills by title on the third reading as he wished to be

SHANGHAI, Feb. 25.—The Weekly Dispatch states that a Cabinet meeting has been summoned owing to the receipt of a telegram from Lord Kitchener stating that Botha has asked for a meeting to arrange for a general surrender.

The enemy is in full retreat and dispersing. They are being vigorously pursued.

De Wet's invasion of the Cape Colony has completely failed. It is stated that De Wet has escaped in a boat across the river, fleeing with a handful of followers.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Weekly Dispatch says it learns on good authority that a special Cabinet council was summoned Saturday to consider a communication from Lord Kitchener to the effect that General Botha had sent an emissary admitting that he was outmaneuvered and asking a meeting with a view of arranging a general surrender.

The position of De Wet as a freebooter was a matter of consideration to Lord Kitchener, who wired for clear instructions respecting the terms of settlement.

Lord Kitchener sent General Botha's officer back, fixing 2 o'clock Wednesday for the meeting. Meanwhile the British commander is completing operations by which he hopes to catch De Wet.

## IN INDO-CHINA.

French Senate Adopts Naval Measure by Unanimous Vote.

SAIGON, Feb. 25.—The Senate has unanimously adopted the project relating to the equipment of ports of war and the establishment of point d'appui for the fleet.

The Chamber has voted the final budget, rejecting several modifications which had been adopted by the Senate.

In spite of the observations of the Minister of Finance, the Chamber voted a progressive duty on successions higher than three million francs.

It is announced from Algiers that several thousand Berbers attacked a garrison in the Oasis of Tynamoun. They were repulsed, leaving 100 dead on the field. The French had nine killed, including three officers, and twenty-one wounded.

saved the muscular exertion of raising his hand so often to vote.

Bill 5 authorizes the removal of persons under guardianship and the personal property of such persons out of this Territory.

Kanaho asked for a little time in order to study the law. He then branched out on "insane people and those similarly afflicted," and wanted to have the phrase inserted in the bill.

Robertson thought Kanaho should exercise a little "common sense" in offering his amendments. There were laws already in force covering the point brought out by Kanaho.

Kanaho was undaunted and returned to the fray. He did not say to the legislature to sit still and say nothing; he felt it his duty to inquire into every law passed. The bill needs careful searching. It may be compared to a piece of bread buttered on one side. A person might take a bite out of it and eat a fly on the other side in the bargain. After doing so, the members might object. The bill was not complete and there were amendments offered, and he thought there was room for more.

Not only could his amendment be inserted in this bill, but should be inserted in other bills, as well. He, however, withdrew his amendment, saying the doctor from Honolulu had cured the bill.

"Yes, after we have wasted ten minutes' time," said Speaker Akina.

"Mahalo," responded Kanaho, bowing and smiling.

The bill was ordered typewritten and made the order of the day for Monday.

At 3:50 p. m. the House adjourned.

## A LOCAL ITEM.

There are a great many of them. Every paper has its share.

Statements hard to believe; harder to prove.

Statements from far-away places. What people say in New York.

Public expression from California. Oft times good endorsement there.

But of little service here at home. Honolulu people want local proof.

The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens.

Home endorsement counts. It is beyond dispute.

This is the backing that stands behind every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. John E. Bush of Punchbowl st., this city, is attached to the Hawaiian interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

This is only one case in hundreds right here in Honolulu—people whom you may know—people whose statements can not be disputed.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

## Edict Is Received.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from Peking dated February 22 says: "The court's edict was received today and communicated to the Ministers. It fully complies with the publications originally demanded except in the cases of Chao Shu Chiao and Ying Nien, who are condemned to suicide. The executions have been ordered for February 24."



# CHARTER REPORT.

THE Republican Charter Commission held a meeting last night with the chairman, Col. J. H. Fisher, in the chair. Eda Towse was elected secretary pro tem. The following members were present: Dr. G. H. Huddy, Enoch Johnson, Geo. A. Davis, W. O. Smith, J. A. Gilman, Chas. Wilson, Col. J. H. Boyd, L. L. McCandless, W. C. Roe, A. V. Gear, Fritz Wilhelm and Chas. Noley.

W. O. Smith, as chairman of the sub-committee on draft, submitted the following written report:

Colonel J. H. Fisher, Chairman Charter Committee.

Sir: The undersigned members of the sub-committee appointed to prepare a draft of charter, act of incorporation, for the City and County of Honolulu, respectfully present their report.

After their appointment, on the 20th of December last, the committee proceeded to consider plans for a municipal government which in their opinion would be suited to existing conditions, and to map out the work. The facts that there were no existing statutes of the Territory governing the establishment of such organizations; and no such governments had heretofore been created in these islands; and the conditions were unique, presented difficulties which in some respects added to the difficulties of the case.

After a discussion of the provisions which were deemed of chief importance, the committee engaged G. A. Davis, Esq., a member of the committee, to prepare a draft of the proposed Act; and T. McCants Stewart, Esq., another member, on his own behalf also prepared a draft.

Both of these drafts were before the committee, and from them the draft now submitted to the General Committee has been prepared, and we herewith present the same for consideration.

The drafts prepared by both of these gentlemen followed the same general plan in most particulars, but different in detail. The draft prepared by Mr. Stewart was, however, largely followed.

The draft now presented, after defining the boundaries of the City and County of Honolulu, and of the wards and precincts, prescribes the form of government, and then provides somewhat in detail for the powers and duties of officers.

It will be observed that an effort has been made to follow, in many respects, the provisions of the existing laws of the Territory.

Upon the following subjects the provision of the present laws have been followed as far as seemed practicable, namely:

Department of Finance.  
Auditor and Public Accounting  
Police Department and Coroners  
Sales and Leases of Public Lands  
Highways.

Department of Water Works  
Fire Department.  
Department of Taxes and Assessments.  
Department of Public Instruction.  
Department of Health.  
Election Laws.

The committee believe it better, so far as feasible, to follow the methods and regulations with which the community is familiar, rather than unnecessarily to present new and untried schemes.

Among the new subjects presented are provisions for:

Department of Buildings.  
Department of Parks.  
Law, Department and Corporation Counsel.  
Granting of Franchises.  
District and City Courts  
Income Tax.

The draft of the Act presented is open to criticism. The members of the committee do not consider it finished work. Had there been more time, and the circumstances less urgent, we would have again revised it, corrected some errors which have crept in, and altered somewhat the order of the subjects. A more clear division of the topics could have been made, and an index prepared.

The work has been pursued under difficulties. The time for meetings has been taken from busy hours and at night. The committee has held twenty-seven regular meetings besides many conferences.

Before closing this report, we would call attention to the provision in section 37 of the draft (page 20), relating to the administrative department, that "there shall be the following administrative departments in said City or as many of said departments as the Mayor and Board of Aldermen may organize by appointing the heads thereof."

The purpose being not to compel the City to take over certain departments until prepared to do so. For instance, it might not be convenient or advisable, immediately upon the Act becoming operative, to take over the Department of Public Instruction.

Anticipating the criticism that too much of detail has been attempted, that some of the matters incorporated should be left to be covered by ordinances of the Board of Aldermen, we would state that before the Board of Aldermen will have opportunity to prepare and adopt ordinances it is desirable that there should be sufficient provision for the administration of government; and, furthermore, it would appear desirable that most of the provisions presented should be defined by the Territorial Legislature and not left to be changed at will by the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM O. SMITH,  
Chairman.  
GEO. A. DAVIS,  
T. McCANTS STEWART,  
JOSEPH G. PRATT,  
A. V. GEAR.

Honolulu, March 5, 1901.

Mr. Smith also made an extended address upon the difficulties which were encountered, stating that they had taken up valuable time during the day and night, looking themselves in and sometimes spending an entire morning or afternoon simply in reading proof and combining the two plans submitted. The committee stated that they had submitted two printed copies in which many corrections had been noted. Mr. Smith said that while a great deal of criticism would be made on account of the length of the draft, yet on looking into the matter it would be found much of the matter was simply a transcript of the existing laws of the Territory changed for use in the city. He also said there were many things which would have been amended if the committee had been appointed by the Legislature but they felt better after the draft had gone through the general charter commission, the executive committee of the Republican party, and had been amended by the members of the Legislature who introduced the bill, and had gone through the legislative hopper of committee and Senate and House amendments and a possible charter commission to be appointed by the Legislature, that it would be in good shape.

On motion the discussion of the report was laid over to the next meeting. Tuesday evening at which time

# DIVORCE OFF.

ROSE MINER, plaintiff in the divorce case on appeal of Rose Miner against Frank L. Miner, yesterday filed a discontinuance of her libel for divorce against the defendant in the First Circuit Court. The defendant filed a petition asking leave to discontinue his appeal, stating that said appeal had been duly perfected by reason of the plaintiff's discontinuance. By this process the decree of divorce issued out of the First Circuit Court and now on appeal, is annulled and the plaintiff and defendant are man and wife as before, just as if the divorce had never been granted. It will be remembered that the defendant's appeal was taken upon exceptions pertaining to alimony matters.

Hatch and Sullivan represented the plaintiff in this case. The trial in the First Circuit Court occupied three weeks' time and was sensational. Mrs. Miner and daughter Gladys have booked to sail for England on March 13 and will be gone a long time.

SUGAR COMPANY FILIKIA.

A. S. Hartwell, as attorney for the defendant in the case of the Waluku Sugar Company vs. the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company yesterday filed an answer to plaintiff's bill for an injunction restraining defendant from obstructing the Waluku river.

The answer in its body admits that the Waluku river is a non-navigable stream which flows through Waluku and that in times of ordinary height of water it divides into two streams just below the Waluku iron bridge, the two streams flowing for a short distance in the river bed, uniting below a flume, known as the "Waluke" flume, which crosses the river. The defendant also admits that the plaintiff has land under lease from defendant, which lease expires July 31, 1903, said land being entitled to irrigation water from said river.

It is averred upon information and oath that the plaintiff is no other land which is watered by the north branch of the stream and that in times of ordinary water height, the water is used to flow in a rather narrow channel in the said north branch of the stream, in what the affidavit of A. N. Kepikal terms "an irrigation stream," and the defendant denies that otherwise the plaintiff has the right "by prescription or by ancient Hawaiian custom" to bring to the land referred to from the stream in question, or in the exercise of such right "does actually take water from a small ditch leading from the north branch of the Waluku stream."

Defendant admits that it built a wall across the Waluku river "and deposited along the same a considerable amount of earth, stone and gravel from a tunnel made by defendant, and that a recent freshet carried away down stream the greater portion of the said wall, earth, stone and gravel," but denies that "the portion of said wall, or of such earth, stone or gravel remaining in said north branch hinders or obstructs the flow of water therein, as it has been accustomed to flow in said irrigation stream, or that the same or any portion thereof carried down stream as aforesaid, are or is deposited in any places within said river whereby the same obstruct the accustomed flow of water therein."

The allegation that the defendant "threatens and intends to reconstruct said wall across the north branch of the Waluku stream and threatens to construct a deposit earth, stone and gravel in the bed of said stream," is also denied.

The answer refers to defendant's former showing of cause, and makes it a part of its answer, and prays to be dismissed. The answer is sworn to by H. P. Baldwin, president of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

In the afternoon a replication was filed by the attorneys for the plaintiff, asserting that defendant's answer "is untrue, uncertain and insufficient, and that it will prove its petition to be true, certain and sufficient."

With the replication was filed an exception to the Court's order dissolving the temporary injunction, issued on March 5, and giving notice of plaintiff's intention to appeal to the Supreme Court from said order.

THEIR HEADS OFF.

Six Guilty Chinese Officials Were To Be Punished.

PEKING, Feb. 24.—The execution of six guilty officials will take place tomorrow. The punishment of others has already been finished.

A Shanghai special to the Asahi, dated February 23, says. According to a Sian report received by the Oostasiatische Lloyd, Prince Twan and Chwan were apprehended at Lintunkwan, about two or three miles from Sian, while in disguise as merchants.

Denounces King's Oath.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Cardinal Vaughan has issued a declaration against the anti-Catholic oath taken by King Edward on the occasion of his accession to the throne, and with the hope of repairing and cancelling the injuries thus committed against the "divine majesty." He directs that a general communion of reparation shall be celebrated in every Catholic church within his jurisdiction on the second Sunday of Lent, and that in future the words "in reparation" shall be prefixed and read before the divine praises recited after benediction.

REMARKABLE CURES OF RHEUMATISM.

From the Vindicator Rutherfordton, N. C.

The editor of the Vindicator has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts afflicted and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, with rheumatism in thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications rubbing with the liniment on retiring at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by Benson Smith & Co. Ltd. sole agents Hawaii Territory.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails to impart relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

How the Peking Heard the News.

The first news of the terrible Rio de Janeiro wreck was shouted to the City of Peking by Captain Seabury of the steamship China, in the harbor of Yokohama.

Chief Steward Johnson of the City of Peking tells how the people aboard his vessel heard the first news of the loss of the Rio.

The City of Peking had just arrived from Hongkong via ports, and was lying off the harbor, quarantine, when the China which was leaving Yokohama for Kobe came out of the harbor and passed by the City of Peking. The China had received the news of the Rio's fate before she started to leave the harbor. As the China passed the City of Peking, Captain Seabury shouted the news in a few startling words to the people aboard the latter vessel.

"The Rio sank in San Francisco Bay with all aboard," shouted the commander of the China. The people of the City of Peking learned the full particulars of the awful tragedy when the ship got into the harbor.

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Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails to impart relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.



Like the flight of the swiftest bird is the progress of a hacking cough into consumption. First a cold, then a settled cough, then slow fever, night sweats, and hemorrhages. Don't neglect your cough. Stop it at once and drive away all thought of consumption. Begin as early as possible—the sooner the better—to take

# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

the most effective remedy for coughs of every kind and in every stage.

One of the most annoying coughs is a throat cough, where you have that constant tickling in your throat. It comes on worse at night, keeps you awake, and makes you have that smothered feeling in the chest. It hardly seems possible what one dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will do for this kind of a cough, it brings such marked relief.

Put up in large and small bottles. When the cough gets down deep in the chest and the lungs are painful, put one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters directly over the tender lung. It will draw out all the soreness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

# HOLLAND OF RIO LUCKY

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Third Officer C. J. Holland, reported dead, has turned up alive at the morgue. He said that he escaped in a boat, with seven Chinese of the crew, and that Captain Ward was carrying Mrs. Wildman to one of the boats when the steamer went down.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—So far as can be ascertained from obtainable data, 125 lives were lost in the wreck of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Rio de Janeiro. Some fishermen early this morning found a packet containing the papers of Purser Rooney. Among them was the passenger list and a bunch of cancelled tickets, and as there were names on the list whose cancelled passenger tickets did not appear among those recovered, it is assumed that they laid over either at Yokohama, Kobe or Honolulu. That they were not on the vessel at the time she went down is certain.

Surveyor of the Port Spear has established a patrol along Baker's Beach, and along the bay shore inside of Fort Point. Thus far his men have picked up four mail bags, one of these washing near Baker's Beach, and the other near the Fort Point life saving station. The surveyor has given orders that all fishing boats must report at the customs barge office. All bodies brought in by them, and all wreckage and flotsam picked up by the fishermen must be accounted for at the barge office. In this way it is thought that looting of mail bags and trunks may be stopped.

Among other effects picked up by fishermen was the box containing Captain Ward's papers.

The investigation into the loss of the steamer will probably be held next week.

Graham Coghlan, the senior surviving officer of the ill-fated vessel, called on Captain Bolles this morning to report and he was instructed to make a statement Monday morning.

The inspectors are in a peculiar position in the matter, Captain Ward, the man held responsible for the navigation of the steamer, is dead, and the investigation of Pilot Jordan will be under the direction of the State Pilot Commissioners. The government inspectors are likely to inquire into the management of the ship as far as the second officer knows, and will investigate the management of the boats and similar matters. Pilot Jordan will be summoned as a witness.

The licenses of Captain Ward, First Officer Johnson, and Second Officer Coghlan were found floating in the bay near Alcatraz Island by Captain Lundquist, of the steamer Acme, and turned over to Captain Bolles.

Germans Fight Chinese.

TIEN-TSIN, Feb. 23.—Several hundred Imperial Chinese troops attacked fifty Germans west of Peking on February 21. The Germans had pressed fought a rear guard action and eventually drove the Chinese back. The Germans had one man killed and seven wounded. It is estimated that the Chinese lost 200 in killed and wounded.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.

and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will sail at Honolulu and leave this week on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.

For San Francisco.

For Japan and China.

For San Francisco.

For Japan and China.

For San Francisco.

For Japan and China.

For San Francisco.

For Japan and China.

For San Francisco.

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For San Francisco.

For Japan and China.

For San Francisco.

# The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,

LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.

Alliance Assurance Company of London.

Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.

Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insurance Company.

Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only Genuine

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 18, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which soothes FAIRLY EVERY KIND of a cold, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbes, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALMATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cures short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, in both English and French, and is signed by a chemist.

Sole Manufacturer: J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

Guam All Right Now.

# Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke President  
P. C. Jones Vice-President  
C. H. Cooke Cashier  
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

# A NOTHER LOT of Flower

AND

Vegetable

Seeds

Just Arrived.

Guaranteed

Fresh!

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET,

Between Hotel and King Streets.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year 50 working days) the sum of Five cents, it will pay 7% per cent annually.

Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually.

Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually.

Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually.

Thirty cents, it will pay 35 per cent annually.

Forty cents, it will pay 40 per cent annually.

Fifty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE







# CAPITAL SEES.

The Hilo Herald of recent date says: B. F. Dillingham, who is today recognized as the ablest financier in the islands, is a guest at Hilo with a number of capitalists from the Mainland who are here seeking an outlet for their money in the form of dividend-paying or soon-to-be-dividend-paying securities. The party arrived in Hilo by Mauna Loa on Sunday morning, and in the midst of a pouring rain they took the train over the Hilo Railway for Puna on Monday. After going over the fields at Kapoho and Puna they came back to Oia and investigated the cane on the Oia plantation in that vicinity, and arrived back in Hilo by the regular train that evening. On Tuesday they returned to Oia, spending the day with Manager McStocker, and going more carefully over the fields and examining the cane and soil. The mill, so far as it was built, had their attention for some time. On Wednesday they examined the upper fields, and spent the night at the volcano. They will return to Hilo in the evening, and go to Honolulu tomorrow.

To say that they were astonished does not express it. Mr. Dillingham, in answer to a question by the Herald representative, said:

"I wanted to come up and see how the place looked, and I wanted to take my time, but it is the same old story, 'hurry home.' I am here this time with these gentlemen, showing just what Hawaii has to offer them prospectively. I don't go far with capitalists these days—they want investment in enterprises that have something to offer, and they prefer to have everything in fair working order. I cannot think of anything better than Oia and Puna plantations and Hilo Railway, and I guess they think so, too.

"I am not more enthusiastic over these propositions today than I was when they were first made. I was once told that Oia was in better shape than has Mr. McStocker, the place shows what he has done, and the cane looks magnificent. Their crop next year will be 30,000 tons, as much as Ewa produces, and it has been established ten years ago that the commercial value will be between thirty and thirty-five thousand tons this year and mind you it is a quarter of a century old, while Oia is a baby. Five years from now the product of this one plantation will equal that of all the plantations between Oia and Kilauea. This is a pretty broad promise, but just make a note of it and see if I am not right.

"Puna is as good as Oia. With the land of these two plantations and that of the government to be taken up by settlers, there should be more than 100,000 tons of sugar produced in the single crop five years from now. The soil and climatic conditions guarantee it plenty of rain and plenty of sun. "We want individuals to plant here, and I want to say right here that we will give them all the assistance possible, and we will make contracts that will enable them to make money. The plantation does not want to make it go, and I am sure I will see any agreement with the planters that will give them a fair chance to do well. There is no fun working in the cane and getting nothing for it. "If enough of them go into planting to make it an object, we will run tracks to their lands, and the cane may be brought to the mill. This means considerable expense, and we must have enough planters to satisfy us that the area cultivated will warrant it.

"When I got the franchise for the Hilo Railway there were some good people free enough with their opinions to say that the road would never be built. Why, before the ink was dry on the document that gave us permission, I sent away an order for material for sixteen miles of road, and there is now on the way the rails for the line to within seven miles of the volcano, and that branch will be in operation before the close of the year. We have done a great deal for a company that many of the opinion of others, did not intend to build the road. I am satisfied with it; surprised to see a road without ballast such an easy rider. When the rock crusher arrives and we get the ballast in, the whole line will compare favorably with the average road in the Mainland, and I don't believe many section men will be required. The idea of extending the line to Kau and Kona has not had our serious consideration. I don't believe the plantations on that side of the island would make contract with us, and until they do, we cannot pay and build. "As to the road through North Hilo, I sincerely hope for the good of Hilo that the gentlemen interested in it will build it. We were after a franchise, and so were they, and the cabinet was divided in the matter. They did not believe two roads could be built, and they thought the cabinet officers thought that as long as we had the franchise for one road we should yield to others. After going carefully over the estimates of the cost of building the line and the probable returns, we decided to concentrate our efforts on the Puna and Oia line, and consider the other and Oia line as a cause for regret. If Mr. Gehr interests capital in his enterprise, and I am informed in Hilo that he has, the road may be completed. From what I have seen during this visit it appears to me that a belt line of street railway for Hilo would be a good thing for the investors in such an enterprise.

"As to the question of condition of Puna plantation, Mr. Robinson who is one of the principal owners in the enterprise declined to give an opinion. "I have just seen the cane growing for the first time and I am delighted, but being an interested party I would prefer to have you get an opinion of Manager W. H. C. Campbell in conversation with Mr. Robinson at the time, and suggested Mr. John Buck. That gentleman was sought and in response to a request for an expression of his views on Puna said:

"It is truly wonderful that the Puna cane is as good as any I have ever seen. It is a magnificent plantation in deed. It is better than that on some of the plantations that are irrigated. All that expense is saved here for the Almighty provides all the water necessary and I may say all the heat. The cane shines during the day and that does not mean moisture and produces the 'saccharine matter'.

"What is your opinion will be the average yield?" "It should not be less than five tons to the acre, though there are fields that will do much higher—some in particular at Puhou go to eight tons an acre. The work done by Manager Campbell is very remarkable."

What is your opinion will be the average yield?"

fourteen months, and that two years ago the plantation had not been started, Mr. Buck said:

"Of course, it must be true, but it is hard to realize—it seems incredible, never saw a better cane anywhere, and the prospects of the plantation are excellent. The fact that the fields are together will make no material difference in the cost of producing the sugar. Of course there will have to be some tracks laid, but down there it does not mean much expense. The layout of the land, the character of the soil, and the climatic conditions, are all favorable to the great results that will follow. There is no cane, so far as I have learned, to be planted above 900 feet elevation, which means that it will mature earlier. One thing I noticed particularly, and that was the entire absence of yellow leaves on any of the cane, a defect always noticeable in upland cane. In Puna, and as far as I have gone through Oia, the cane is remarkably green and healthy looking."

Upon the subject of quicker transportation to the Coast, Mr. Buck, who is interested in the Matson Navigation Company, was reticent. "I really cannot give an intelligent opinion on the subject because I do not know what has been done by the company. I do not think that any definite steps have been taken yet, but until the plans are complete, and I know more about them, I prefer not to speak."

Mr. Dillingham, in answer to a question bearing on the same subject, said: "I guess Hilo will have direct steam communication with the Coast within a year, maybe two years. There is need of quicker transportation facilities, but I do not believe the plans are far enough advanced to warrant their being made public at this time."

Included in the parties headed by Messrs. B. F. Dillingham and Captain William Matson were Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Nelson, Miss Miles, F. Dealin, J. Dillingham, W. S. Goodfellow, George Tourney, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Raas, Miss Minnie Newton, John Buck, M. Robinson and L. Thurston. Mr. Dillingham and Captain Matson are accompanied by their wives.

Mr. Buck is in no way interested in Puna, nor has he, it is believed, large interests in Oia. He is heavily interested in other plantations here on Hawaii and on Oahu, and is considered an expert on the subject of cane cultivation. His opinion of island investments has been sought by capitalists in California and he yielded to their requests to accompany them on the trip and investigate the conditions existing on plantations, the securities offered, and the market, and with the result of the investigation will probably be an immediate and healthy rise in the price of stocks.

## QUITE A WAY OFF.

Hawaii's Premature Application for a State Entry.

The Hilo Tribune says: "In view of the general character of the last election, and the results attending it in the character and conduct of our delegate at Washington, and the proceedings of our Legislature, the resolution introduced a short time ago by the worthy Representative, Kumale, to petition Congress to grant statehood to Hawaii is certainly a curious, not to say amusing, proceeding. That Hawaii should be a Territory with all the political rights belonging to the citizens of such an organization seems hardly to be believed, for never have we heard of a country of the United States until now, in which the lawmakers were unable to transact their business in the English language, and were as dependent upon an interpreter as if they were a like body of some alien race suddenly transported to an American country. Now, having heard of a State of even a territorial Legislature, previous to the time of the noble Democratic-Independent Makekau, who introduced a bill abolishing United States regulations, quarantine or otherwise. If Hawaii's legislators do these things while she is a Territory, what would they do when she became a State? They would probably not only abolish all national regulations bearing upon this particular commonwealth, but start out to frame an entirely new constitution for the country. It strikes us that our local lawmakers, if we may dignify them by the name of lawmakers, have lost Hawaii some of her present privileges through their incompetence, rather than look for their further enlargement through statehood."

The Maui News says: "Concerning the matter of statehood for the islands, which the law has been the subject of discussion on Tuesday, it is obviously too soon to agitate that question at present, and the Legislature should waste no more time over it. The Legislature should first bend all its energies to the establishment of self-government for the islands, and the counties, townships, school districts, road districts, and the paragon of local government are in running order, and we have demonstrated to the people of the United States that we are an American Territory with a local government, and that we are able to run it successfully, and that we will be quite as soon as we ought to have it."

## Library Books for Schools.

School Inspector Kellinoh brought with him from Honolulu a case of books which will be sent to teachers who will make use of them in their school work.

Among some of the more important books are the following: "Principles of Agriculture," "Stories from Shakespeare," "Simple Experiments in the Schoolroom," "Eggleston's American History," "Jackson's Field Work," "Webster's Handy Dictionary," etc.

Teachers are requested to make their wants known early and to be sure that they can and will use the books ordered.

Mr. Kellinoh wishes to have as many schools as possible prepare work for the Pan-American fair at Buffalo. Paper for the fair work may be had by applying to him by mail or telephone.

## Maui News.

### Fraternal Greetings.

Thursday, H. E. Waltz of Honolulu, K. O. P., sent the following by wireless telegraph to Geo. H. C. of Aloha Lodge K. O. P.:

I am informed Geo. H. C. of Aloha Lodge, K. O. P., has been elected Grand Master of the lodge, and that he is leaving for the mainland by telegraph, and asks for answers.

In reply Mr. H. C. sent the following:

Inform H. E. Waltz, D.D.S.C., K. O. P., that Geo. H. C. of Aloha Lodge, No. 2 of Waikuku, on behalf of the members of said lodge, begs to extend to him sincere thanks for his kind letter of fraternal greeting.

Yours truly, Geo. H. C.

# VALUABLE FACTS.

The first annual report of the Superintendent of Public Works to the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii for the period ending December 31, 1900, contains much information which will be of interest to the taxpayer. The report also includes the transactions of the former existing Department of the Interior of the Republic of Hawaii for the period included between January 1 and June 30, 1900.

Attention is directed to the transfer of the control to the Treasury Department of many subordinate divisions which were sources of revenue to the Government through the former Department of the Interior, but which, by the Organic Act, were removed from the supervision and control of the newly created Department of Public Works, and were merged with matters under the control of the Treasury Department, the chief of these subordinate sources of revenue included the fees collectable from licenses, corporations, companies, partnerships, newspapers, registry of conveyances, copyrights and many others.

The change in the duties and responsibilities of the department, aside from the withdrawal of former sources of revenue, was further marked by the absence of regular legislative appropriations. The statement of the Department of Public Works for the two years ending December 31, 1900, shows the amounts drawn from January 1 to December 31, 1900, as follows: Under Act 60, Salaries and Pay Rolls re-appropriated the sum of \$121,244.90 was used, Act 3, Salaries and Pay Rolls, Council of State, \$3,643.33, Act 3, Current, re-appropriated, \$300,890.56, Act 2, Current, Council of State, \$13,723.72, Act 4, Local sum expended \$1,013,468.60.

The road tax fund, which approaches the nature of an appropriation, being a special deposited income, to be used for a special purpose, viz. repairing, maintaining and other road purposes of the various designated road districts of the Territory, amounts on which funds are disbursed, and the various districts, under the supervision of the road boards, the members of which receive their appointment from this department, the total of this fund for the period shows an increase of \$25,000 over the amounts placed to its credit in 1899.

A statement of deposits, drafts and balances relating to the road tax is as follows: The road tax balance on December 31, 1899, amounted to \$36,518.30; credit receipts for 1900 to December 31st, \$119,738.78; amount drawn by the several boards, \$106,124.45; credit balance December 31, 1900, \$41,132.63.

The total receipts for licenses received by the Department of the Interior to June 1, 1900, amounted to \$55,533.25. The merchandise import proves to be the largest, with \$33,420.14 to its credit; \$5,000 was received from the retail dealers in spirits, and the sum of \$4,350 was obtained from the hotels.

From January 1 to June 1, 1900, twenty-two corporations filed articles of incorporation for mercantile, shipping, manufacturing or agricultural purposes, and one for church and benevolent purposes; nine corporations also amended their charters during the same period. The sum of \$4,350.00 is represented in the capital stock of all corporations applying for charters, and this is divided among \$26,520 shares.

The report of the Superintendent of the Water Works shows that the revenue of the Bureau is falling off, but the cause is ascribed to the confiscation in the Chinese district, January 20, 1900, and which compelled the discontinuance of 31 rate-payers.

The clerk of the Honolulu market reports that the institution is having increased patronage, the advance in the number of stalls rented during the past period showing that the public visited the market for trade purposes in greater numbers during the period than formerly. The receipts for 1899 show \$9,750.00, and for 1900, \$12,383.75, an increase of \$2,633.75 over the previous year.

The road supervisor says, "The conditions of the streets in Honolulu, their construction and repair presents a problem that requires careful thought and study. There are seventy-five miles of streets, extending from Maunaloa to Moanalua under his charge, and constant attention is necessary to maintain the trafficable condition of these roads."

Over thirty-three miles of sewer pipes of different dimensions have been laid since the commencement of this work. In March 1899, a large reservoir has been constructed of cement and stone with a capacity of 80,000 gallons. It is estimated that a further appropriation of \$138,000 will be necessary to complete the work in hand and fulfill the existing contracts.

The fire report shows that during the past year there has been a total of only twenty-six fire alarms, caused as follows: Spontaneous combustion 4, defective smokestack 4, gasoline explosion 2, candle 2, matches 1, kerosene oil lamp 1, saltpetre 1, fumigating 1, smoking 2, sparks from engine 1, rubbish 1, and unknown cause 8.

The total loss by fire has amounted to \$4,235; the insurance on property at risk amounted to \$216,850, and the losses paid by the insurance companies amounted to \$17,704.

The purchase of a hook and ladder is used on the grounds that with the present modern buildings in the city, it would be impossible with the present equipment to combat a fire which had gained much headway, and would be impossible to save human life if any were endangered.

## Hilo News Notes.

Lieut. Horne has retired from the police force.

About ten inches of rain fell at Honolulu last Sunday.

F. S. Dodge, surveyor of the Bishop Estate is in Hilo.

It is not believed that the Hilo mail for the Coast was dispatched by the Rio. It probably left on the Mariposa, which sailed the day before.

In a letter received from H. B. Gehr last week, he said he felt certain the arrangements for building the Kohala-Hilo railway would be completed in a few days.

A. B. Josephson is putting many improvements upon the Waianae street property recently leased by him from Mr. Severance. These improvements include the erection of several cottages, for which there is now considerable demand in Hilo.

The organ for the Hall Church which was to have been put in place about the first of January, but which has been delayed for various causes, is on the way. The organ is now ordered by Judge G. F. Little received by the

close second—Maui News.

Annie Johnson she regala as a Knight Templar, lodge of which order he joined while in Washington. The Knight's equipment is a magnificent affair, and includes a beautiful sword engraved with the name of the owner and of the lodge. Prof. Brigham, Curator of the Bishop Museum, who has been visiting the volcano in company with Dr. Stanley, the well-known Aust alian scientist, returns to Honolulu via Kau. Prof. Brigham has just issued the second number of "Occasional Papers," which is intended to be an annual report of the Museum, together with essays on matters of Polynesian. Among the valuable additions to the Museum during the present year is the collection of Polynesian curios, antiquities and idols formerly located in Boston, and supposed to be the finest in many respects in the world. It is especially rich in false gods, of unusual utility and other characteristics essential to the genuine idol. These are the results of many years of missionary labor and were sent on by the laborers in this field to show the people of New England what the heathen had been saved from.

# FAST AUTO'S TOOK A SPIN

Manager Grant Shows the Paces of the New Carriages.

In response to the invitation of Manager L. T. Grant of the Hawaiian Automobile Company, Limited, representatives of the various daily newspapers of the city enjoyed a spin Saturday afternoon in the company's two handsome autos, from the repository on King street to the Hotel Annex and return. The nobby trap and the trim survey autos were placed at their disposal and the trial run of the vehicles was a success.

Manager Grant drove the survey on the out-going run and Expert Seales the trap. Despite frequent showers of rain and the generally bad condition of the streets, the trip was an enjoyable one. Between the power house of the company and the Walkiki turn the road was not adapted to easy auto driving, but the vehicle stood the test. The run on the Walkiki road was the exciting feature of the outing. At full speed, as limited by the law to eight miles an hour, the autos showed that they were capable of covering the long distance between town and the beach resorts in quick time and the newspaper men were loud in their praises of the mechanism and the driving qualities of the autos. Mr. Grant's hospitality was enjoyed at the Annex.

Today the automobile company will be ready for calls. The company has chosen a telephone number easily remembered—"double 7." The hacks will in all cases have to be telephoned for, as no street stands are to be maintained. The twenty hacks are now ready and seventeen drivers have been instructed in their duties by Expert Seales. This evening Manager Grant will carry a special party of newspaper men and others who have been invited to attend the opening of the Moana hotel to their destination. Tomorrow morning the autos will be placed at the disposal of the visiting Shriners who will arrive on the Sierra.

An innovation in the hack business will be introduced by Manager Grant for the benefit of the public. When the hacks are returning to the stables from a call a small flag will be displayed from the brass rail on the dashboards, which will indicate that the hacks are not engaged and can be hailed by any one at that time. The maps showing the various rate districts will be placed in the hacks at once and nothing will be lacking to make the initial appearance of the company as a competitor for hack business, thoroughly metropolitan.

## Visiting Utah People.

L. C. Miller and wife, prominent Salt Lake City, Utah, people, who have been visiting in the islands for the past three weeks, will leave for their home by the Sonoma. They have been on the islands of Hawaii and Maui and seen every plantation and place of note on Oahu and in Honolulu and are so charmed with their first impressions that they may repeat their trip again next year. They have been entertained during their stay and were the guests of honor at a luau given Saturday evening at Kekaulike-Pa. Mr. Miller is the financial agent in Utah for a New York house and is one of the representative business men of the Mormon capital. While his visit to the Hawaiian Islands was chiefly for pleasure, yet he will carry away with him a large amount of data concerning the best investments in sugar stocks and property.

## Death of Mrs. Bruns.

The death of Mrs. M. Bruns at her home on Nuuanu avenue removes one who has been a resident of Honolulu for forty-five years. Mrs. Bruns was well known and highly respected as an exemplary Christian woman. She was the widow of the late J. H. Bruns, mother of Edward C. Bruns, Mrs. James Sutherland, Mrs. William J. White, William Bruns and grandmother of Mabel, Harry and George Bruns. She died at 3:30 p. m. on Sunday. The funeral will be from the family residence, Nuuanu avenue, Tuesday at 4 p. m.

## She Went to Frisco Direct.

The failure of the S. S. Zealandia to come to Hilo after the managers of the plantations had been advised to ship sugar by her is to be regretted. The Hilo Tribune, aside from the inconvenience the failure of the steamer to arrive was a matter of considerable expense to the plantations. The managers were told to have everything in readiness so the steamer could have quick dispatch, and consequently every available steamer and scow was loaded with sugar and made fast to moorings for transportation to the steamer's side. It is quite evident that the change of plans was made in Honolulu at the last moment, as all of the papers in that city made mention of the steamer's departure.

## It Was the Best.

Monday's Advertiser contained a notably good and full account of the wreck of the Rio de Janeiro, accompanied by very good likenesses of several of the victims. The writer is still in the lead, and it is not probable that this recent article will be surpassed.

# LATEST NEWS OF MAUI ISLE

General Notes From the Isle of Baldwin Rex.

(Special Correspondence.)

Miss Edith Alexander of Oakland is again visiting her brother, Mr. F. A. Alexander of Kilauea, Makawao.

Mr. D. T. Fleming has resigned his position as teacher in the Makawao school and is now engaged as an assistant to Tax Assessor W. O. Aiken of Paia. Miss Eva Smith takes his position in the Makawao school.

There have been several changes recently in the Spreckelsville plantation office. Upon the resignation of Paymaster Allen, his assistant, Mr. Keeney, took his place, and Mr. Sparks, stenographer and postmaster's clerk, was promoted to Mr. Keeney's former position; and now Mr. Nat Black of Oakland, a recent arrival per steamer Ventura, is stenographer and postmaster's clerk.

There is a rumor current that some of the cattle owners of Maui soon intend a "grand coup" in the shape of a beef trust. Two of the large ranches have put up the price of beef to 13 cents per pound, they retaining the hides and tallow. This is to butchers; consumers will be forced to pay 18 cents. The manager of Mr. W. H. Cornwell's Waiohuli ranch during the past week has been buying up all the cattle he could purchase from the "small" owners of Kula and Makawao.

Last evening, the 5th, the Makawao Debating Society held a meeting in the Pala church parlors and discussed the following subject:

"Resolved, That the Nicaragua canal should be built according to the treaty as amended by the United States Senate."

Messrs. W. C. Crook and F. E. Atwater led the affirmative side and Messrs. W. O. Aiken and C. E. Copeland the negative. The arguments of the latter side won the favor of the audience. The next subject selected is, "Resolved, That capital punishment should be abolished."

Weather—Stormy most of the week, regular trades blowing.

Last week an agent of the Honolulu Iron Works visited the proposed site of the new mill for the Maui Sugar Company at Huelo with a view to setting up the plant upon its arrival.

Saturday afternoon, the 2nd, the Maui News received its first wireless telegraph dispatch from Honolulu detailing the wreck of the Rio Janeiro, and on the 4th issued a tiny extra edition publishing an account of the disaster. The News should be complimented upon its enterprise.

Apropos of the wreck of the Rio it was rumored over the island that Dr. Ed. Armistead of Waikuku was among those who had lost their lives. This, of course, was not true.

Recently some unknown epidemic has been afflicting the chickens in upper Makawao. Within a day or two Mr. E. H. Bailey lost thirty-five of his choicest fowls and Mr. James Anderson fifteen. The disease seems to have no symptoms. The fowls die rapidly without any warning.

On the afternoon of the 8th the Ladies' Thursday Club met at Mrs. W. S. Jell's, Hamakua.

The "clam chowder party" that was to have taken place at Maliko Gulch, Hailu, last Tuesday night was indefinitely postponed on account of stormy weather.

Some of the residents of Pala will give a "St. Patrick's dance" at Pala hall next Saturday evening, the 16th. Invited guests are requested to wear something of a green color.

Tonight (the 9th) a grand ball will be given in the Waikuku skating rink for the purpose of raising funds for the Waikuku kindergarten. The Waikuku Quintet Club will furnish the music. A free train will run to and from Pala, Spreckelsville and Kahului. W. E. K. Maikai is one of the chief promoters of the benefit.

## Maui News Notes.

Maui has been favored this week with a number of April showers, some of which would have drowned a cat.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature will make an appropriation to repair the Makawao roads, as they are sadly in need of much work.

Captain Keola received by Wednesday's Claudine the hats and signposts for Company I and a snare drum and bugle. Charles Brown has been appointed bugler and Alfonso Jackson will be the drummer boy. Goo Lip of Lahaina has the contract to make the uniforms for the company, and they will soon be ready for delivery.

Heavy rains prevailed in Lahaina during the early part of the week, and the road from Olowalu to Lahaina is in bad shape. The rail road between Maalaea Bay and Olowalu is in passable condition, but needs some work.

The recent heavy rains have caused the water of Iao river to wash out the earth under the abutments of the Iao bridge, and it is not expected that the next big freshet, the bridge will probably be rendered unsafe for travel.

## UNLICENSED SALOONS.

Deputy Sheriff Andrews Takes Many Scalps.

Raids on liquor dispensaries of the non-government and unlicensed variety have been much the tad with the guardians of the law during the past week, and junketing trips in search of that which cheers while it inebriates have resulted in the accumulation at police headquarters of a considerable amount and variety of what is commonly known as hard stuff. The police reporter of the Tribune is obliged to go mostly by faith, in asserting that the liquors confiscated were alcoholic, for the only evidence which the officers vouchsafed was a smell of the corks, and he has not been accustomed to make his tests in this way. It is to be hoped that the jury, should any of these cases come before the Circuit Court, will fare better.

The victims of misplaced confidence in their endeavor to turn an honest penny include about seven residents on the Volcano road, of various nationalities, including a hale, and one man who lives in the vicinity of Papaikou and has a light wine and beer license, which is now in a somewhat precarious position. It seems that more or less of the offenders were relying upon their federal licenses, while others were perhaps resting secure in the confidence that comes from long immunity. It is not probable that this recent raid

ting of the dry bones in the vicinity of the illicit sellers is so much due to the recent temperance agitation in Honolulu and Kansas as it is to the introduction of a little new blood and energy in the deputy sheriff's office.—Hilo Tribune.

The almost wholesale arrests in Oia for violation of the liquor law must be jarring upon the enemies of Sheriff Andrews. Probably some of the men arrested are friends of those who thought the sheriff was neglecting his duty. It's a case of "kill things come to him who waits."—Hilo Herald.

Early on Sunday morning a police squad under the direction of Sheriff Andrews made a visit to Oia and captured seven individuals for violating the liquor law. The raid began at a place near the railway station and extended to the station. A considerable amount of liquor was found on the premises, as the officers were distributed along the line and entered the places at the same time, so that the dealers did not have an opportunity to communicate with each other by telephone.—Hilo Herald.

## Men Swam on Deck.

The Kinau, which arrived from Hilo and way ports on Saturday, brought the news of the arrival of the American-Hawaiian steamship American at Hilo from Kahului. The big freighter was one and a half days making the run from the Maui port to the chief port of the Big Island. Her trip was an unusually rough one and she had water on her decks most of the time.

It is seldom that it happens that a man is able to swim on the deck of a vessel in these latitudes, but such was the actual fact aboard the American.

The American sailed from Kahului last Wednesday morning, supposedly bound for Lahaina. She arrived at Kahului on the 2nd instant from Honolulu, and is the largest vessel which ever visited the Maui seaport. She dropped her anchors in the mauka part of the harbor and was engaged in loading sugar on the 3rd, 4th and 5th instant. When she sailed from Kahului on Wednesday she intended to go to Lahaina and remain there until the rough weather was over and then return to Kahului to complete her cargo of sugar for New York. But she did not return to Kahului and on Friday last she turned up at Hilo, where she is now taking on sugar.

It is said that custom house people are puzzled as to how the American can clear from Hilo, for the Hilo officer cannot clear her for the 38,100 bags of Walluku, Spreckelsville, Pala and Hamakua sugar which she received on board while at Kahului. When the American first arrived at Kahului she intended to take 40,000 bags of sugar, but owing to the rough weather she lacked 14,000 bags when she sailed from Kahului.

On the trip from Maui to Hawaii the American encountered a terrific northeast gale. The sea was exceedingly rough and great waves broke over the sturdy vessel.

One of the officers of the steamer Kinau, who heard the story of the American's experience from one of the great freighter's crew, said that the big vessel did not seem to be in the least disturbed by the tremendous seas. It was necessary, of course, for her to travel at reduced speed and she was a very long time on the short journey from Kahului to Hilo, but she was as steady in the water as a rock and dug through the huge waves, notwithstanding their heavy blows, as unconcerned as if they were nothing more than baby white caps. But what she boasted in steadiness and indifference to the water's pounding she could not claim in comfort. The water washed her decks from stem to stern and she behaved more like a whale-back than anything else.

Wave after wave, more after the pattern of waves of the stormy Atlantic than the "gentle" Pacific, crashed over her bows and spread themselves the length and breadth of the ship.

As tons and tons of green seas were hurled upon the American's iron decks faster than they could find their way back to the deep through the scupper-holes, there was almost constantly a vast amount of moving, powerful water on the forward deck.

Officers did not venture off the bridge unless it was absolutely necessary while they were on duty. Men were not permitted to go on deck and were on one side of the vessel to the other by the force of the sea, which had things its own way forward for most of the day and a half it took the vessel to go from one island to the other.

At one time it was necessary for the officers on the bridge to throw lines to get over the crew who had been caught by the heavy seas which boarded the ship, and which came very near carrying the men overboard. The seamen were actually swimming in the water on the forward deck in their efforts to reach something upon which they could get a hold and make themselves secure.

No damage was done to the ship, and none of the water found its way below, as everything was as tight as a vault.

The American was in this port recently and took aboard some sugar at the Railway wharf. She was bound for Kahului to complete loading, and from Kahului will go to New York via the Straits of Magellan. She can take aboard sugar very quickly. It is said that at Kahului she loaded 17,000 bags of sugar in one working day. The Californian, her sister ship, which preceded her on this run, was provided with the latest patent winch, and took aboard over 40,000 bags of sugar in one and one-half working days.

The big freighters of the American-Hawaiian line are splendid vessels, and are without doubt the finest freighters which were ever in these waters. The company is building nine vessels, and



# KAMAAINA HERE.

THOMAS L. GULICK, formerly pastor of the Foreign church at Pala, Maui, and now returning to his home in Devon, Pa., from a three years' trip around the world, is at present staying in the city, the guest of his brother, Rev. O. H. Gulick. It is said that missionaries are the greatest travelers in the world and this is true of Mr. Gulick, for he has visited most of the countries of Europe, Asia and Africa and has been in the coldest climes of the North within the past two years.

His stay in China was brief, being confined chiefly to Hongkong and Shanghai. Speaking of his impressions of the status of affairs in the Chinese Empire, Mr. Gulick says:

"What will be the definite political outcome in China I have no way of telling but have sanguine hopes that its future will not be disrupted by the experiences of the past year. From all I saw and heard I believe that China is going to be opened up to civilizing influences. Of that I feel certain. Whether or not the Empire will be divided amongst the powers, or there is to be reinstatement of better government, I do not know. I hope for the latter."

"I had a very pleasing impression of affairs in Japan. The new Japan is a great advance on the old. There are evils connected with the new, of course, but they are minor as compared to the great influences now at work for good. The liberal laws and the tolerance of all religions has given the Empire a great impetus, and now the Buddhists are rivaling the Christians in works of benevolence in a way they have never done before."

"Christian ideas are permeating the community in many ways. The native Christians are gradually obtaining political influence. The speaker of the House of Representatives is a Christian, and though the Christians are only a small part of the population, yet they are filling official positions rapidly. In fact, in places of trust and power they preponderate. The Government is very liberal in its attitude toward Christians. It has been decreed that Shinto is not a religion, but merely a society for the preservation of antiquities and for the honoring of the Mikado, or what he represents."

"There were many things which took me by surprise and one of these was the size of the temples, some of which were massive and handsome structures. Most everything they have is small; there are little steamers, little railroad cars in which it is difficult to stand, little carriages—in fact, almost everything that is little. Bigger stones, however, than those which I saw in the castle walls at Osaka I have never seen, even at Baalbek, Syria. Some of the gigantic blocks were 45 feet long and 17 feet high, and it is a mystery to me how these small people ever lifted them into position. The castle was built in the sixteenth century, a century that was everywhere remarkable for a great amount of building on a massive scale."

Mr. Gulick was for many years a missionary in Spain and a brother is at present in charge of a Spanish school, now located at Biarritz, the famous watering resort of the French Coast, near the Pyrenees. When the war between Spain and the United States broke out the school was removed from San Sebastian, Spain, across the border. This was considered wise on account of the intense feeling toward things American. Every Spanish girl in the school went across the border with the approval of their parents, indicating that they had entire confidence in the school and its instructors. Mrs. Gulick is now in the United States endeavoring to secure funds to start a school in Madrid. The girls receive higher and better education than ever before in the kingdom, and although there is opposition from Catholic sources, yet the schools are not molested at present.

In the early 80's when the American Missionary Board was located at Saragossa, an attempt was made to assassinate Thomas L. Gulick. This was during the period when the Protestant converts were being persecuted. Mr. Gulick one evening set out to visit a persecuted family where men had shot at its members and smashed the doors and windows of their cottage. Mr. Gulick went down to comfort them and to report to the Governor what had happened because he had strenuously denied anything of the kind had occurred.

"The priest said if these things were reported," remarked Mr. Gulick yesterday, "they would get into trouble and they decided to kill us. We had to walk a mile through the woods at night. As we afterwards learned, men were posted in the forest behind trees to shoot us. We, however, got lost in the underbrush and worked our way through by a roundabout route and so missed being ambushed. When we came to the little railroad station some of this party followed us and hid behind a stone wall about seven yards from where we stood in the bright moonlight. Suddenly a bullet whizzed within an inch of my left eye, followed by a second one on the other side, neither striking me. As we turned about we were greeted by the discharge of two shotguns and heard the buckshot strike the sides of the railroad car which we were about to enter. I cannot account for our being missed except they shot too high, as we counted seventy-five buckshot in the side of the car the next day."

Mr. Gulick is accompanied by his wife, both of whom were with Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Alexander of Oakland on their tour of the globe for the past three years, and are now returning to their home in Devon, Pa., seventeen miles out of Philadelphia, where Mr. Gulick is superintendent and chaplain of the Presbyterian hospital.

## Death of Miss Nawahi.

The Kinau brought the news of the death of Miss Kalei Nawahi, which took place at Hilo last Thursday after a lingering illness. The deceased, who was only twenty-two years of age, was an adopted daughter of the late Hon. Joseph Nawahi. The young lady was

educated at St. Andrew's Priory and was a credit to that institution. She was also a very good musician and frequently officiated at the organ at St. Andrew's cathedral, especially during the Lenten seasons. Last evening, out of respect to her memory, Wray Taylor played the Chopin funeral march at the end of the service at St. Andrew's. Her many friends will regret to hear of her death at such an early age.

## A HEAVY SALE OF PIONEER STOCK

Broker Armitage Adds Largely  
to His Recent Purchases  
—The Outlook

A sale of 643 shares of the Pioneer Mill Company stock was recorded on the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange Saturday. Robert Shingle selling to Harry Armitage. The price was 11 1/2 per share, the total amount being \$7,385.50. Broker Armitage has been a heavy buyer of Pioneer Mill shares in the past two weeks. The annual meeting of the company will be held this month and it is rumored that in the neighborhood of \$500,000 will be required for improvements on the property. This money will be raised for the increase in the capitalization for the amount intended for improvements. The present capitalization is \$2,250,000 and first mortgage bonds have been floated to the amount of \$750,000. It is also stated that Pioneer Mill is not likely to pay any dividends this year.

## VICIOUS ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN

Muleitner Receives Severe Injuries While Making an Arrest.

Policeman Charles Muleitner was the victim of an unwarranted assault about 7:15 o'clock last evening, from the results of which he is now suffering with a fractured jaw and broken nose. About 7 o'clock Mounted Policeman Aubrey telephoned to the police station for the patrol wagon to assist him in removing a drunken man from the vicinity of the United States coal station.

Policeman Muleitner was detailed to go with the wagon and when returning with Aubrey and his prisoner, they noticed a crowd gathered on the corner of Queen and Punchbowl streets, and it was evident that a fight was in progress. David Kauakuphea seemed to be the chief disturber and he was promptly placed in the wagon. As Muleitner attempted to make another arrest he was warned that Kauakuphea was escaping, and he immediately gave chase to the fleeing man. Over fences they went and the pursued eventually came to grief by colliding with a banana tree. As Muleitner placed his hand on his prisoner's shoulder, the crowd gathered around and attacked the policeman with their fists, striking him about the face and head.

Muleitner reached down and drew his club from its resting place in his legging and struck his chief assailant on the shoulder, the blow shattering the club, but having little effect on his victim. The crowd, though enraged, did not molest the policeman and he was able to get to his feet. Muleitner reached the station and was immediately placed in the hospital. He has a fractured jaw, a broken nose, and a laceration of the face. Muleitner was able to give a good description of the man who had inflicted the injuries upon him, and his arrest will follow.

## Very Rough Trip.

The Kinau met with a streak of very rough weather on her last trip up, says the Hilo Herald, and was delayed far beyond her usual time in getting to Hilo, reaching this place about 3 a. m. on Thursday. Instead of early Wednesday evening, as usual, Commodore Beckley says that he was three hours on the way to Kohala Point, the breaking waves mountain high, and doing all her contortion acts with greater zeal and activity than usual. There was much mal de mer among the passengers, and no small amount of terror lest they were destined to duplicate the fate of the passengers by the Rio. In fact, Mr. Beckley reports several sudden conversions and a goodly amount of prayer among those whose consciences troubled them. As for himself, however, he denies any spasms or religious feeling in the trip, both because his conscience was clear, and because he had too much to do reckoning up the proceeds of the trip and dividing the profits. When the Kinau did finally arrive she anchored in the stream, and passengers and mail were not landed until daylight.

## Bark Irmgard From Frisco.

The American bark Irmgard, Captain Schmidt, arrived in port yesterday, after a trip of several days from San Francisco. The Fearless towed her into the harbor.

## FRIEND TO FRIEND.

It is not so much what the newspapers say as what neighbor says to neighbor, or friend to friend, that has brought Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy into such general use. It is as natural for people to express their gratitude after using this remedy as it is for water to flow down hill. It is the one remedy that can always be depended upon, whether a baby be sick with cholera infantum or a man with cholera morbus. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. Have you a bottle of it in your home? For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

Mrs. H. C. Brown, wife of the pastor's assistant at Central Union Church, has been elected to take the presidency of the Young Women's Christian Association, to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Mrs. H. E. Coleman.

## PLAYING FOR HOME RULE VOTES

Some Undercurrents in Legislature of Humphrey-Gear Dark-Lantern Politics.

Off and on for several nights, native Hawaiian legislators, treading lightly, have been seen entering and leaving the private residence of Judge Humphreys. None of them are Republicans; all of them are trying to smash the Republican party; and the question is, what are they getting from a Republican Judge—an appointee of President McKinley, which seems to please them so? One of them tells a friend, who tells a newspaper man, that the Judge is trying to win over the native majority by promising that, if they will support his measures, his friends will support theirs and that together they will make things hot for Dole. What Humphreys particularly wants is to induce the Legislature to cut down all the salaries of Mr. Dole's appointees so that the present incumbents will resign and then to badger the Governor into a compromise that will let in some of Humphreys' men on a basis of a reconsideration of the appropriation bill and a raise in salary to the old figures. What Humphreys wants to control is the police department so that he can regulate the drawing of Grand Jurors and get some that he can manage from the bench. In return he is willing to support Independent schemes by betraying the Republican organization into the hands of the Home Rulers. Already his tottering newspaper has begun to pipe its feeble lay against the Republican members of the Senate and House; and it has ceased to say anything for Republicanism anywhere.

"The whole scheme," said a well known politician, "is to make the Arizona man the political boss of Honolulu. He wants to get the police and with their help run the primaries that would follow the adoption of a city charter. After that he wants to be Mayor of Honolulu and Governor next time. When Dole's time expires with McKinley's he will play Republican if there happens to be a Republican President elected or a Democrat if a Democratic President is chosen, and the native candidate, if there is one, will stand no show. He is as capable of deserting the Home Rule party as easily as he has the Republican party; and if he ever gets up the ladder he will drop things on the poor natives who boosted him."

But all is not going as smoothly as Humphreys could wish. Some of the Home Rulers are vainly asking why he urged his bosom friend Gear to try and unseat Wilcox and why, when the attempt failed, he wrote urgent letters to Washington—of which his paper lately boasted—to get Gear the prize of a Judgeship. Why didn't he recommend a Hawaiian?

## A PRINCELY LU'AU.

Visiting San Franciscans Entertained by Hawaiian Royalty.

Prince David Kawanakoa and Mr. J. F. Colburn gave a typical Hawaiian luau yesterday afternoon to the visiting directors of the Germania Savings and Loan Association of San Francisco and their wives, at Prince David's Waikiki residence. It is the first luau these distinguished San Franciscans have attended in the Islands, and it made a pleasing impression. They were shown over the Prince's estate, and the beautiful curios collected by King Kalakaua and Kapiolani were exhibited. The visitors were charmed with the hospitality shown them. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Goodfellow, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. George Tourney, Mr. and Mrs. Devlin, all of San Francisco, and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Raas, Mr. Robert Shingle. Mr. Goodfellow spoke of his recent trip to Hawaii and Maui, saying he had been pleased with his impressions of the Islands beyond all his anticipations, and believed they had a fine future before them.

The gentlemen in the party which recently made the trip of the big Islands under the direction of B. F. Dillingham and L. A. Thurston returned to the City yesterday in the Claudine. Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Dillingham and Mrs. Raas returned on the Kauai on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Thurston were the only ones left behind. They will remain on the island of Hawaii for a short time. The party took the Mauna Loa from Honolulu to Kailua and went over the two Kona's, and, boarding the Mauna Loa again, went around to Hilo, where the properties of the Olan and Puna plantations were inspected, as well as others in the same district. Some of the members visited the Volcano, while others took in the plantations on the Hamakua coast. Returning, they stopped off at Maui and the gentlemen visited the properties of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Pala, Hamakua, Kihel and Spreckelsville. The financiers speak well of the Island securities and are immensely pleased with Olan and Puna and the Hilo Railway. They have great faith in the sugar industry, and have already made heavy investments. It is rumored that they will ultimately have investments in the Islands counted by the millions.

## FUNERAL SERVICES.

The Remains of Mrs. J. W. Waldron Laid to Rest

The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. J. W. Waldron, wife of J. W. Waldron of Messrs. Schaefer & Co., took place yesterday afternoon at the Catholic cathedral, the Right Reverend Bishop of Panapolis officiating. The services were attended only by immediate members of the family and the near friends of the deceased. The beautiful burial service of the Catholic church as solemnly read by the Bishop was made more impressive by the song ritual of the choir. The interment took place in Nuanuan cemetery. The pall bearers were Dr. George Herbert, Frank McIntyre, Wentworth Buchanan, Donald Ross, E. Wood, W. H. Wright, J. H. Porteous, W. G. Singlehurst.

Mrs. Waldron died Saturday morning at 8:30 o'clock, leaving a husband and 2-year-old daughter and a brother, Mr. Coulson, of T. H. Davies & Co., to mourn her. She was a young woman, only 24 years of age, and had been in the city but a little over a year. She was a native of Liverpool, England. The bereaved husband and child have the sympathy of a host of friends.



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